The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

What the Subcommittee on the Kuklux Outrages May Expect.

A Member Assaulted at a Southern Hotel Table.

Singular Letter from a Sister-in-Law of Mrs. E. G. Wharton.

Latest Accounts from the Canadian-Cuban Filibusters.

Hard Fighting Against Guzman in Venezuela.

The Haytian Government Endeavoring to Pay its Debts.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Attack on Members of the Subcommittee in Yorkville, S. C.—No Arrests—Testimony Taken Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following private dispatch from Yorkville, S. C., dated July 21, has been received by a gentleman in Washington: "The Subcommittee on Southern Outrages arrived here yesterday evening. At the supper-table at the hotel, Hon. J. E. STEVENSON, of the Committee, and Hon. A. J. WALLACE, the Representative of the district, were assaulted, as they took their seats, by Major JAMES BARRY, a prominent citizen, and a pitcher of milk was thrown over them. WALLACE drew a revolver, but Major BARRY was surrounded by friends and he left the hotel. At 9 o'clock the Committee was serenaded by a negro band, and a crowd collected. As the band was retiring, an affray took place, and one negro was shot, receiving three wounds. No arrests have been made."

MORE EVIDENCE.

J. H. CHRISTY, of Athens, Ga., was examined today by the Kuklux Committee. He testified in substance that he knew of no Kuklux organization in his district or any portion of the State. In answer to the inquiry as to what facilities of knowing anything about it he had, he stated he had been twice elected to Congress from that district, and usually attended the Courts of the Western Circuit, as well as a portion of those of the Northern Circuit, and, in response to interrogatories, he stated he believed that he was personally acquainted with the people generally. He knew crime was committed now than before the war in his section of the State. He admitted that there had been some violations of law by disguised persons for the purpose of punishing men and women for living in adultery and fornication, and for theft, &c. He stated also that it was the general opinion in the community that people took the law into their own hands because so many criminals had been pardoned. Another circumstance which gave rise to the many exaggerations in reference to the so-called Kuklux was the fact that mischievous young men, for purposes of amusement, sometimes wrapped themselves in sheets, and scared the superstitious negroes, some of whom affected to believe they were the ghosts of deceased Confederate soldiers. These persons had disguised themselves and whipped a white man in Clarke County, and there had been but little said about it. Another party of disguised negroes had attempted to murder a white man. HANCOCK had been convicted and sentenced, but subsequently pardoned by the Governor. The witness expressed the opinion that ALF RICHARDSON had not been attacked on political grounds, and that no negroes had been intimidated from voting the Republican ticket, but some had probably been prevented by threats from voting the Democratic ticket. When asked if he had not heard of a great many outrages in other portions of the State, he replied that when in Washington he could hear a great many stories of that kind; that they were greatly magnified and distorted for political effect, that there was less violence in Georgia than in the New-England States, New-York, Ohio or anywhere else. The whole tenor of his testimony was to the effect that he believed there was no regular organization in Georgia for the purpose of violating the laws. The examination was long and tedious; but the above were the leading facts elicited.

MRS. E. G. WHARTON.

A Singular Letter from her Sister-in-Law—She Accuses her of Poisoning her Husband.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—One of our citizens has received a letter from Mrs. J. G. WHARTON, a sister-in-law of Mrs. E. G. WHARTON, now in jail in Baltimore, on a charge of poisoning Gen. KETCHUM and attempting to poison EUGENE VAN NESS, in which she says:

"My dear husband and child died. I did not know what was the reason of their death, but after my child's funeral, only a week, I believe, I was taken suddenly ill, and at one time was thought to be dying. I told the doctor I was poisoned the day I was taken sick, and then I suspected she had poisoned my husband and child. I told my brother and all of my husband's family, also, when it occurred, nearly four years ago; but they thought my mind was affected, and told me not to say so; that she might prosecute me, and I could not prove it; but I have never spoken to her since. I was brought from her house, and have never had but one opinion—that she poisoned them and killed them, and I barely escaped with my life. My daughter never had but one hemorrhage in her life, and that Dr. MAY can testify to, and did not die of consumption, but vomited her life away; and although I feared she might break a blood vessel in vomiting she did not, but being weakened by distress she died, and I just escaped. I write this letter in my bed, for I am too weak from being so distressed to sit up. Mrs. H. WHARTON owed my husband $2,500, which we with difficulty got after his death. I am now at the Sunset Pavilion, North Conway, N. H. Please tell what I have told you, for I have never had but one opinion, and that was that Mrs. HENRY WHARTON poisoned and killed my husband and daughter, and tried to kill me, and I said so at the time, nearly four years ago, and it was not the first time she tried to poison my daughter either, as I saw mentioned this morning in a Boston paper about a vial of brandy we sent to my brother to Philadelphia to have analyzed, only it was whisky that we sent. It is all true, and occurred almost one year before they were killed by that woman."

Obstruction of a Railroad by Employes—The Mail Compelled to Make a Detour.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The employes of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad having taken possession of the road between York Station and Meridian, the Post-office Department now sends the mails for Jackson, Miss., by the long and circuitous route of Montgomery, Mobile and New-Orleans. The section in the hands of the employes is said to be only twenty-five miles long. There is no delay of the mails through Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama, temporary contracts having been made for the service until Jan. 1. Meanwhile new proposals will be invited for carrying the mails in those States, the former proposals having been defeated by straw bids on the important river and stage lines.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Sudden Reticence of the Blabbing Adventurers—Ammunition Purchased.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Both our authorities and citizens are unwontedly excited over the discovery of the plot to organize in Montreal a filibustering expedition against Cuba, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of Saturday last. The existence of such a plot leaked out on Friday, but great caution was used to keep the fact from the Press. As soon as the project was made public there was a fluttering among the parties interested, and on Saturday it was denied that there was any attempt. The *Gazette* and *Herald* both announced the facts, and the *Star* speaks editorially on the matter this afternoon. In the reports published on Saturday the name of the Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles is made to read WOOD instead of ROBINSON and STARNES as STORNES. This afternoon a number of the returned Red River men were seen about, and, with a few exceptions, they are all engaged to join in the Cuban expedition. Several have already received the bounty offered, and are ready to start as soon as orders are received. These men are highly disciplined, are strong, active and brave, and are able to stand any amount of fatigue. The men of the regular militia force who are engaged are also good men, who are well drilled, and who would be a credit to any force. The committee in Montreal do not wish for any more men from this district, but it is said that the branches in London, Toronto and Hamilton are recruiting vigorously. A lot of Snider ammunition has been purchased in Montreal. There is little news transpired in the city, but there is considerable excitement over this Cuban affair, which, despite the attempt at secrecy by its members, has got abroad through the indiscretion of recruits.

WEST INDIES.

Haytian Efforts to Improve the Currency—The St. Lucia and St. Vincent Cable.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, July 8, via HAVANA.—The old currency has been called in and a new issue has been substituted therefor for the present. The project of the Government to effect a loan whereby it might be enabled to redeem the currency and to substitute specie, has been rejected.

ST. THOMAS, July 17.—The schooner *Rockingham*, bound from Trinidad for New-York, has arrived here leaking. The submarine cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent has been laid. Small-pox ravages Puerto Plata.

VENEZUELA.

Hard Fighting in Barcelona—Guzman Looking for Reinforcements.

VENEZUELA, July 8.—The country is in a quiet condition, except the State of Barcelona, where there has been hard fighting near Espiritu. GUZMAN has returned to Caracas, and is looking about for reinforcements.

THE CROPS.

Condition and Prospects for Potatoes, Hay and Apples—Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The condition of the cotton, wheat and corn crops for July, as ascertained at the Department of Agriculture, has already been published in advance of the printed report. It appears from the latter, which has just been published, the indications are that the crop of potatoes will be a full average. It has had to contend with the drouth and late frost in many of the States devoted to its culture with grasshoppers in some of the Eastern States, and with the Colorado bug in nearly all of the Western States, but to offset these unfavorable conditions the season as a whole has been favorable. There is an increase in the aggregate acreage. The rot is not reported, and the farmers, knowing the perils to which the crop was exposed have shown unusual diligence in caring for it. The season has been unfavorable for the grass, owing mainly to the prevalence of drouth. The drouth of last season has also had an unfavorable effect on meadows and pastures. There will be a short hay crop. In Maine where hay is the leading staple the yield will not much exceed two-thirds of an average crop. In all of the New-England and Middle States the condition of clover, timothy and pastures is reported below the average. In most of the Southern and Western States, and in Oregon the pastures are above the average, and the condition of clover and timothy where grown is equally good. In California, clover and timothy have had a fine growth, while pastures are in relatively low condition. In sections where pastures and meadows have partially failed it is not yet too late to supplement them with corn as a soiling crop. Frosts in April and May, following the remarkably early opening of Spring, greatly lessened the prospect of a good crop of apples. A short crop is indicated in all the States where they are most largely grown, probably three-fourths of an average. Peaches have escaped with less damage, and in the States where special attention is given to the culture the yield will be unusually large. The report makes no mention of sugar and tobacco.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 25—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer extends from Pennsylvania north-eastward. The pressure has fallen slightly since Sunday night from Lake Ontario to South Carolina and westward. The barometer has fallen very decidedly from Lake Michigan south and westward, and also on the coast of Texas. The temperature has risen somewhat on the south Atlantic. Light north-easterly winds have generally prevailed on Monday on the Atlantic coast. South-easterly winds are reported from the Gulf coast. Northwards to Lake Erie, partially cloudy and pleasant weather has very generally prevailed from Michigan to Georgia and eastward. Threatening weather, with occasional rain, now extends from Lake Superior to Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that cloudy and rainy weather with fresh winds, will extend eastward, during Tuesday, to the Blue Ridge. Easterly winds are probable for the Atlantic coast.

A Fenton Movement at Niagara Falls—An Effort to Get up a Reception.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 24.—An effort is in progress here to give Mr. FENTON an opportunity to explain his position, or set himself right with the Republican Party and the Administration. An active agent in this matter has been here, endeavoring, among Government officials, to get up a public reception for Tuesday night, with the above object.

Raising Shad.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—The Fish Commissioners of this State have caused to be hatched at Holyoke, Mass., this Summer, about 60,000,000 young shad. Five millions have been placed in the Saugatuck River, at Westport; 500,000 in the Paquonock River, at Groton, and the rest have been turned into the Connecticut River. Those that survive will be fit for the table in three years.

Agricultural Editorial Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The New-York Agricultural Editorial Excursion party arrived here this afternoon from Louisville. To-morrow they visit Shaw's Garden and the Fair Grounds, where they will be entertained by officers of the Fair Association. They will leave for Indian Territory in the afternoon via the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. On their return they will visit Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence they go to Denver, Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains, where they will remain two weeks.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress praying that the tax collected on cotton during and after the war be refunded, and directed that a copy of this memorial be sent to all Chambers of Commerce in the country.

The Southern Express Agency at Lebanon, Tenn., was robbed Thursday night of $6,000. A. C. JONES, the Company's agent, was suspected, and was arrested on Sunday, when he confessed and surrendered the money. He was committed for trial.

The barn and stables of Hon. F. W. BIRD, East Walpole, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, with a large quantity of hay and grain. The stock was saved. Loss, $15,000; insured for $5,500. The dwelling-house was several times on fire, but was saved.

The President has pardoned G. R. REDDEN and F. E. BROWN, of Tennessee, convicted of illicit distilling. The recommendation of pardon was signed by the jury, United States Attorney and his assistants, the United States Marshal, United States Judge and others.

WM. C. STONE, a reporter for the Philadelphia *Age*, was drowned on Sunday in Rancocas Creek. He was walking on the bank, and in attempting to recover his hat, which blew off, he got beyond his depth and drowned.

The laundry of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was burned on Sunday. It contained a large steam-engine, costly machinery, and a pump for supplying the grounds with water. The loss is $20,000.

In the United States Commissioners' Court in Boston yesterday, THOMAS STUART, the steward of the Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, was held in the sum of $2,000 for smuggling silk valued at $1,500.

Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, Gen. HORACE PORTER, JOHN W. CASEY, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, Mr. ELIOT, of Harvard College, and Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, have left Long Branch.

JOHN M. PHILAHAUM, for a long time suspected of being the leading spirit of a gang of counterfeiters at Fort Wayne, Ind., was arrested there on Sunday.

JESSE RUNDLE, the oldest inhabitant of Poughkeepsie, died yesterday, aged ninety-two years. For seventy years he was a carman.

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Forest Citys of Cleveland, yesterday, by a score of 14 to 8, in Chicago.

The annual Schuetzenfest of the Germania Rifle Club, of Boston, began at Spy Pond yesterday, and continues today.

The President has recognized ANDRES CASSARO as Consul of Costa Rica at Charleston, S. C.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Cairo, Ill., yesterday.

The stories that RED CLOUD is preparing for hostilities is contradicted.

Judge DOWLING sails from Liverpool tomorrow.

NEVADA'S VIGILANTES.

The Administration of Justice in Virginia City—Particulars of the Hanging of Kirk.

From the Gold Hill News, July 14.

About 11 o'clock last night GEORGE B. KIRK was taken by the Vigilance Committee to a point on the Geiger grade opposite the Sierra Nevada mill, and summarily hung. Directly after the hanging of ARTHUR PERKINS, a few months ago, by the Vigilance Committee, KIRK, together with several other bad characters, was notified to leave. All of them did so, KIRK going to Eureka. He got tired of that part of the country, and took the chances of coming back after being absent a few weeks. He only stayed a day or two before he received another peremptory notice to leave, and went to Carson. He remained there till yesterday afternoon, when he came back to Virginia, although he was fully advised that it was at the risk of his life; but he expressed his intention of going to Ophir Cañon, in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and said he was going to leave on the stage this evening, taking a trunk and some things that he had left at Virginia; and also said he had just money enough to take him out there. Last evening he boldly took a cruise about town, although friends advised him to keep quietly out of sight till he should leave the city; but under the influence of liquor, he became reckless and defiant. He was at SPORT's dance-house, on C-street, for a short time, and other places. Finally he went to the house of a woman known as Dutch MARY, North C-street, opposite the City Hall. He had been there but a short time, and was sitting in the front room drinking whisky with the woman, when suddenly there came a knock at the door, which was locked. MARY asked, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the reply. She opened the door, and a stranger came in with Officer MCCREADY, of the Police. The officer stepped forward and said, "GEORGE, I want you; come along." KIRK arose, and talking with the officer who had just stepped outside of the door, when several men sprang upon him from the darkness. They thrust the officer rudely aside, and in another instant had KIRK inside of a carriage, which was standing in the street apparently for the purpose, and drove off in the direction of Cedar Hill. The stranger had also disappeared. MCCREADY and the woman both came up town and gave information in the proper quarter. MCCREADY says he met the stranger, a gentlemanly-appearing man, on the street, who said he had been assaulted and abused by KIRK, who was in the house indicated, and wanted him arrested. The officer went to the house with the result related. This stranger was evidently one of the Vigilants. The place selected for the execution was the old car track of the Sierra Nevada mine leading from a large surface gravel pit, or workings, just above the Geiger grade, and directly opposite the mill. This car track comes out on trestle-work to the hight of twenty feet or more above the steep hillside, and the particular point of suspension was about fifty or sixty feet from the road. Judging from foot tracks and other information, there must have been nearly or quite 200 of the Committee, but so quietly, speedily and systematically was the affair conducted that no intimation was given of their movements, and no one about town seemed to know much or anything about it till it was all over. Neither was there any unusual crowd or excitement noticed, as, by a preconcerted plan, the Committee was divided up into several bodies, and passed straggling along B, C, D and E streets, all toward Cedar Hill, and joining together on the Geiger grade. The rope was tied around the north stringer of the track, and judging by KIRK's neck being broken and deeply cut into by the rope, he must have stood upon the track and jumped, or was dropped off. Some little blood had also oozed from his mouth. Death was doubtless immediate.

Immediately on receiving information of the capture of KIRK, Deputy Sheriff STONER, with a posse, started out with lanterns. They went at once to the old Ophir works, where ARTHUR PERKINS was hung, but were unsuccessful in finding either KIRK or the track of his captors. Subsequently, Sheriff ATKINSON and others got on the track, and shortly after 1 o'clock this morning found the body of KIRK, suspended where we have described. His feet and knees were bound, his hands tied behind him, a handkerchief bandaged around his eyes, and upon the front of his shirt was pinned a piece of white paper, with the following inscription written thereon: "GEORGE KIRK committed 601—returning to town." The Sheriff notified Coroner SYMONS, who called upon undertaker WILSON, and, going to the place of execution, the body was brought in about 2½ o'clock this morning and placed at the undertaker's. But little excitement is manifested, people everywhere seeming more surprised than excited, and inclined to quietly discuss the merits of the case. In the pockets of the deceased were found a valuable gold watch, some letters, papers, and a small sum of money. GEORGE B. KIRK was born in Fayette County, Missouri, and was about thirty-six years old. He came to California at an early age. He has never been noted for a good character, and is said to have killed his uncle before leaving home, and also a man in California. While serving out a term in the Nevada State Prison for burglary, some five years ago, he took an active part in the famous prison outbreak when ALEXANDER HUNTER, the Warden, received a severe wound in the arm, from which he subsequently died. KIRK was charged with having fired the fatal shot, but it was never proved. Since his release from the State Prison he has lived at Virginia until the death of PERKINS. He has not been engaged in any legitimate occupation, and his cabin was always the rendezvous of all regular thieves, incendiaries, &c. The real cause of the present summary proceeding in his case was doubtless the fact that, since the hanging of PERKINS and his own expatriation, he had on various occasions publicly threatened to retaliate, and only a day or two since he stated in Carson that he would come to Virginia when he pleased, and kill anybody who dared to interfere. He has threatened the Committee many times, and loudly boasted that all he wanted was to come across some of them.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Illicit Trading with Indian Tribes on the Plains.

Capture of a Trader's Train and Twelve Prisoners—Defiant Spirit of the Traders—An Injunction Against the District Loan Applied For—The Times and Tammany—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Indians of Arizona seem to be fated to suffer at the hands of corrupt white scoundrels who are determined to live by cheating the red men rather than by honest work. There is a law against trading with the Indians except the trader has a license. Superintendent BENDELL, of Arizona, refused licenses to three or four of these traders, and thereupon they settled down just outside the Gila River Reservation and in close proximity to it. The Superintendent mildly says he regards this illicit trade as very detrimental to the Indian service, but the traders, being outside the Reservation, claim that they have the right to trade indiscriminately. They will not leave unless removed by force. The Superintendent holds that, being in the Indian country, they are amenable to the laws governing trade and intercourse with the Indians. Solicitor SMITH, of the Interior Department, will have to decide the question of law at issue, and if he agrees with Superintendent BENDELL, force will be used to break up the trade immediately. There is another kind of illicit trade of greater magnitude, which is illustrated by a dispatch just received from Major CLENDENIN, of the Eighth Cavalry. He reports that on May 28, Capt. RANDLETT captured on the Staked Plain, fifty miles from Hubbel's Ranche, a pack-train of twenty-three burros loaded with powder, lead, cloth, trinkets and fancy articles, en route to a Comanche camp. The animals were killed and the property destroyed in obedience to orders. Twelve prisoners were captured, consisting of a Comanche squaw, who was guiding the train to the camp, a warrior, tribe unknown, and ten Mexicans. The next day 500 head of cattle were captured, which Mexicans had bought among the Indians and were taking away. Besides rumors are heard of 2,000 head more coming up from the Comanche country, and it was said the drivers were prepared to resist the troops. A later dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN to Gen. SHERMAN mentions 1,500 head of cattle as having been captured. The Staked Plain is spoken of as being infested with these trading bands, and troops will probably remain there to break them up.

OPPOSITION TO THE WASHINGTON LOAN.

It is stated that seventeen of the citizens of Washington are opposed to the Improvement bill recently passed by the District Legislature, and have united in applying to the Court for an injunction upon the issue of the bonds. They claim in the first place that they will be injured personally, doubtless because they will have to pay their share of the taxes, and in the next place that the Legislature exceeded the power placed in it by the organic law of Congress. The public-spirited citizens who favor progress claim that the organic law in making specific arrangements for taxation to pay the old corporation indebtedness intended they were not to be classed with indebtedness which the new Government was authorized to incur, and if the Court so holds, the petition for an injunction is expected to fail. While the decision of the Court cannot, of course, be foreshadowed, it will surprise everybody to learn that those who oppose the law are so few.

THE TIMES AND TAMMANY.

The terrific exposures of Tammany Hall Ring corruption given in the TIMES with such accuracy and boldness during the past ten days are the subject of much comment even in circles as dull as those of Washington are now. The Democratic adherents of Tammany Hall, who own an organ here, hang their heads, and are dumb as brutes, while Republicans of all classes are enthusiastic in their admiration of the telling manner in which the subject is handled, and congratulate [illegible] that there is one paper which has the courage to face and expose these gigantic swindlers on their own ground.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DISPATCHES FROM THE COREA.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Admiral RODGERS, and the State Department has received dispatches from Minister LOW, with reference to the first day's fight at Corea. They confirm the telegraphic accounts heretofore published. A private letter, dated June 3, says, when the surveying party commenced their operations, they were met by Government officers, who informed them that there would be no objection to their work, but when they went further up the river they were fired upon, the officials having acted treacherously and as decoys. The natives are represented as fine looking, somewhat resembling our Indians. The tides are strong and heavy, and the currents through the bends of the river fearful.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following promotions from Third to Second Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine, have been made: John Derren, William H. Hand, Oscar C. Hamlet, William J. Herring, Alfred Weston, Frederick J. [illegible], Eugene Biondi, John Brown, Ellis D. Edwards, and A. B. Littlefield.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors have been made: JOHN GLYNN, Second District, New-York; and ELIJAH FAULKNER, Seventh District, Tennessee. WILLIAM SILVEY was today recommissioned as Collector of Customs at Newark, N. J.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There is no intimation as yet in official quarters as to who will succeed Gen. PARKER as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WISCONSIN FIRST REVENUE DISTRICT.

Supervisor BAKER reports to the Internal Revenue Office that in the First Wisconsin District every tax assessed upon the annual list for 1871, amounting to about $73,000, had been collected; not a cent assessed upon the list remains to be abated. This, the Supervisor reports, is the first instance, to his knowledge, where every dollar assessed upon an annual list had been collected and paid into the Treasury before the middle of July.

THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

Gen. COLLINS, Commandant of the Washington Arsenal, who was absent at Fortress Monroe at the time of the explosion, arrived here yesterday, having been apprised of the disaster by telegraph. He, with the other officers of the post, including Mr. FRED. WHYTE, the storekeeper, have issued the necessary orders for, and are having the damaged stores overhauled and sorted out. Much of the bunting is uninjured. More of the stores in the lower part of No. 2 storehouse were saved than was expected, as they were packed closely. Workmen are today pulling down such of the walls as are dangerous, and it is not unlikely that the buildings will be rebuilt shortly. The cost of building No. 2 house originally was $16,500; the money cost of the museum about the same, and No. 2 store-house and shed was about $10,000; and it is now estimated that the loss of military goods by the explosion and fire will not be over $30,000, making a total loss of about $62,000. The contracts for furnishing the navy with shoes, flannel, clothing, socks, &c., bids for which were opened at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing a few days ago, have been awarded as follows: 8,000 pairs of calf-skin shoes to FREEMAN & Co., of Orange, N. Y.; 20,000 pairs of socks, and 5,000 yards of blue flannel, to J. H. HOWARD, of New-York; 15,000 yards of sheeting, 9,000 pairs blue-cloth trowsers, 5,000 pairs satinet trowsers, 15,000 blue-flannel under-shirts, 5,000 monkey-jackets, and 5,000 caps, to WILLIAM MATHEWS, of New-York. The contracts for mattresses and blue nankeen have not yet been awarded.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

"Ministerial Blunders"—The China Submarine Cable—The Reception of Mr. De Long by the Mikado—An Absconding Business Man.

The steamer *America*, from Hong-Kong June 12, via Yokohama June 29, arrived at San Francisco July 15.

CHINA.

The *News Letter* has the following on "Ministerial Blunders:" "American residents in China have received with astonishment the announcement that LOW, before departing for Corea, had appointed a foreigner as Acting United States Consul for the port of Chefoo. So much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at Meadows, an Englishman, holding the office of United States Vice-Consul at Tientsin, that it was generally believed some steps would be taken to replace him by an American born, but instead of this, another one has been added to the list, much to the surprise of every one possessing the least particle of national pride, and Americans see, with the deepest feelings of humiliation, their flag represented at the capital of this country by foreigners—men who can have no interest in the affairs of the country they are thus appointed to represent. It is difficult to say what mysterious influences have swayed LOW in making this appointment, but whatever they may have been, they should not have been allowed to have force in a matter of this importance, where the feelings and interests of so many are concerned. All foreigners in China know in what light the Chinese look upon a country that is under the necessity of calling upon others than its own countrymen to discharge its official duties. It is gratifying to learn that the American residents at Cheefoo have united in a petition to Low, protesting against a foreigner being permitted to hold the position of United States Consul, and requesting that one of their own countrymen be appointed to represent them; and it is devoutly to be hoped that even should Low fail, on reconsidering the matter, to grant their petition, the United States Government will very soon undo what he has done amiss."....The Hong-Kong *Press* says the final splice of the China submarine cable was made June 11, thus placing Hong-Kong in communication with Singapore and other parts of the telegraphic world as far as San Francisco. This work has been carried out in the most efficient manner, and reflects the highest credit on all concerned. The whole of the staff and instruments had to be transferred from one ship to another no less than six times, but, notwithstanding this, had it not been for some bad weather which was experienced off the Paracels, when it was necessary to cut and buoy the cable in 700 fathoms of water, the vessels would have arrived within an hour or two of the time expected. As it was, they only exceeded it by twenty-four hours, thus maintaining the high character for punctuality with which the Telegraph Construction Company carry out their contracts.

JAPAN.

From our Yokohama files we extract the annexed items....The Japanese Parliament has not yet assembled, though it has been again stated for certain that Prince SATSUMA—owing to whose non-arrival in Yeddo the Mikado had delayed its opening—has reached the capital....Among the few notable events that have occurred during the past fortnight, has been the reception of the American Minister by the Mikado. In our last we mentioned that DE LONG had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan, and on the 9th instant, accompanied by several American civil and naval officers, and Col. SHEPHERD, the United States Consul, he presented his credentials to the Emperor. His reception was everything that was satisfactory, and the Mikado's Ministers afterward entertained them at Hama Goten....Troops continue to pour into Yeddo from many provinces—contributions of the several princes to the national army to be established at the capital, but the Government will have to deal very cautiously with this matter, for the smallest partiality shown to any one clan raises the jealousy of the other....Much excitement was caused among both foreigners and natives the day the French mail left, when it became known that the manager of a German firm here had absconded with a sum variously stated at $20,000 and $60,000, and left by the steamer for Hong-Kong. E. SNYD & Co. were heavily involved, and both Japanese and Europeans are the sufferers. The house and godowns were immediately placed in charge of the Police by order of the North German Consul.

American Tobacco—Where It Grows Best.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 24.

We do not suppose there is anywhere soil and climate better adapted to the profitable cultivation of tobacco than those of Virginia and Maryland. If this be admitted, however, it can be shown that our people have a great deal to learn in the treatment of a crop that they ought to be better acquainted with than almost anything else.

The following table of statistics of the tobacco crop of the several States, the yield per acre and the price per pound, are taken from a Western paper. They are presumed to be mainly correct, but, supposing them to fall far short in accuracy, they show enough of truth to be worthy of remark and study.

	Pounds Per Acre.	Price Per Pound.	Net Profit Per Acre.
Massachusetts	1,200	26 cents.	$312 00
Connecticut	1,450	27 cents.	391 50
New-York	800	14 cents.	112 00
New-Jersey	1,300	27 cents.	315 00
Maryland	500	13 cents.	65 00
Virginia	418	10 cents.	41 80
North Carolina	508	13 cents.	66 04
Florida	300	15 cents.	45 00
Georgia	375	19 cents.	71 25
Arkansas	750	12 cents.	91 91
Kentucky	667	9 cents.	60 03
Missouri	992	10 cents.	99 20
Illinois	663	8 cents.	53 04
Indiana	731	9 cents.	65 79
Ohio	700	6 cents.	42 00
Michigan	1,000	20 cents.	200 00

The difference here noted between Ohio and Michigan we are quite at a loss to account for. That there should be such difference in the yield per acre is not unaccountable, but other things being equal, prices generally favor the lighter weights, and that the 700 pounds per acre should sell for six cents per pound and the 1,000 pound yield more than three times that price, we cannot understand.

But we are interested in the difference between Maryland and Virginia and some other States. Without being able to verify our opinion, we think the average per acre set down for Maryland lower than the facts justify, but the price higher, and the average perhaps about right. Virginia we suppose right as to price, but too low as to average weight.

But making all allowance, when we compare with the yield in Massachusetts and Connecticut and the prices, and set $65 for Maryland and $42 for Virginia, against $312 and $391 per acre in the other States, it is too remarkable to pass over without notice.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose, as the Western papers assert, that the Connecticut tobacco is grown on "a stony and bad ground." This may be the general character of New-England, but this tobacco is grown almost exclusively in the valley of the Connecticut, which is probably very good land naturally. But of this it is only picked acres that are planted, for many plant only one or two acres, and four or five is a big crop.

The land is therefore good to start with, and the crop generally a very small one to the force employed, according to our Maryland ideas. There is therefore opportunity for the best and most careful management, and it must be here that the great superiority of price is to be in a measure accounted for. We know that there is material advantage gained by many of our most careful planters in this respect, but we hardly realize yet, perhaps, what is to accomplished in this respect, where the same amount of care and painstaking is bestowed upon the product of one acre that we distribute over that of four.

But the great gain of the Connecticut planter in weight, nearly three times the Maryland average, comes clearly from the manner of manuring. Our planters think they are doing much if they dress their crops with 300 pounds of guano to the acre, and few, comparatively, use anything more than the manures of the yard, poor in quality and meagre in quantity, and sprinkle each plant with the lightest application of plaster. The Connecticut planter manures his ground heavily at first with stable manure or waste from the tobacco factories at almost any cost, and then, besides, give 300 weight of Peruvian guano as the least that will do; and so small a quantity only because large applications are found to be unfavorable to the quality of the crop. So sure is he of a result that will give $300 to $500 per acre, that he does not fear to spend $80 or even $100 in manure for an acre. This brings a crop of sufficient value to justify the closest personal attention in preparation for market.

Our own planters have not yet found out that anything like such a result is possible here, and therefore cannot with confidence make such expenditures for manure. It does become them, however, by experimenting on a small scale, to ascertain whether they cannot get double or treble the present product without any material increase of labor. We are astonished occasionally by results in fruit culture or some other crop we are not familiar with, and determine almost to give up what we understand well for the greater promise of what we know nothing about. It would be altogether more prudent to build on our present stock of knowledge of tobacco than to set out to learn anything of some unknown crop.

THE OLDEST MAN.

Death of Jacob Fournais, at Kansas City, at the Age of One Hundred and Thirty-Four Years.

In 1814, when Pittsburg was but a village, an old man named JACOB FOURNAIS, then aged about seventy years, came here from Canada, and after a brief sojourn, he proceeded to New-Orleans in a keel-boat. That old man died last Saturday in Kansas City, at the age of one hundred and thirty-four years. FOURNAIS was probably the oldest man living. He was a Canadian Frenchman by birth, but for more than half a century was a hunter and a trapper in the employ of the fur company, one of the French *voyageurs*, as they were called.

He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about the room. He said to the family in the morning that he would "never see the sun go down again," and just before sunset the machine stopped—and the old man was dead.

His age was entered on the census roll last year as 134 years, which is as near as from the best evidence it could be fixed.

His recollection of important events was very good, and, as he was an illiterate man, his memory held to isolated occurrences, not of history, as obtained from reading-books. This, while it made his information fragmentary and unsatisfactory as to the history of that early period of his life, yet afforded the best evidence as to his great age.

He said he was working in the woods on a piece of land he had bought for himself, near Quebec, when WOLFE was killed on the Heights of Abraham. This was Sept. 14, 1759, and from what he told of his life previous to that, must then have been over twenty-one years of age. Thinking he might have confounded WOLFE with MONTGOMERY—1775—he was questioned fully, but his recollection of names and incidents was too distinct to leave any doubt, and the same account had been given to others long before.

Another event which he remembered well, and which he seemed always to look upon as a good joke, was that during the occupation of New-Orleans by Gen. JACKSON—1814-15—he had been refused enlistment "because he was too old." The old man often told this with great glee. He must then have been about eighty years old.

He accompanied the expedition of LEWIS and CLARK in their explorations of the Missouri and the discovery of the Columbia River in 1803-4. His [illegible] during the trip making him a valuable [illegible] to the fur company he was afterwards [illegible], as we have stated, until thirty years ago.

For the past seven or eight years the old man's recollections of faces were often at fault, but his memory of events and incidents seemed as strong as ever—like pictures in his mind—and this retention of occurrences was the great help in determining his age.

The last thirty years of his life were passed in quiet and comfort. He preferred living by himself, and always had his own house, where he kept his pipe and tobacco pouch, and such things as were articles of comfort to him, mostly such as he had from his residence with the Indians—not forgetting his rosary and a few religious pictures which hung above his bed. He was very neat in his person, clothes, and housekeeping, and up to the day of his death attended in Summer to his tobacco plants and his cabbages. One of his great desires was to see a railroad, and when the first locomotive came screaming into the bottom near Kansas City, which was in full view of his house, he was nervous as a child until he visited it. He then expressed himself satisfied, saying he "could tell God he has seen a railroad," and never after expressed any curiosity on the subject.

Truly, Kansas City could boast of having the "champion old man."

BIG TREES.

The Giant Grove of Mariposa—Sketch of the Town.

Correspondence San Francisco Daily Bulletin.

Clark's Station, Mariposa county, is the point at which staging ends and horse-back riding begins on the trip to the Yosemite Valley by the Mariposa route. It is also the point from which the Mariposa Big Tree Grove is visited, the distance being but five miles. Clark's is one of the oldest stations on any of the routes. Mr. CLARK settled here in 1857, and lived entirely alone for ten years, his nearest neighbor being sixteen miles off. The trail to the Big Trees is a good one, and the ride through the balmy forest of magnificent pine—many of which are four to six feet in diameter and 180 feet in height—is alone worth the trip up here, even if there was no other or larger trees to be seen. The grove contains 600 trees, about a dozen of which are 250 to 275 feet in height, and have circumferences of 75 to nearly 100 feet. "Grizzly Giant" is perhaps the largest in circumference, but the skyward height to which he once lifted his hoary head has been blasted. Nothing can produce more wonder and veneration than this magnificent old veteran of the forest who has tossed his immense limbs in these mountains and sung his æolian songs in every storm for at least 1,500 years. This is the shortest calculation which has been made of the age of the largest trees, some estimates placing it at 2,500 years. One of the limbs of the "Grizzly Giant" was as large as the majority of pine trees. The smallest tree would not attain a height of more than thirty feet in the longest lifetime of man. If not pruned, they will flourish a thousand years hence, when even the remembrance of us will have been lost in the decaying dust of tens of generations yet to come. If these feelings produce awe, the fact that nearly every tree in the grove has been damaged—many of them fatally—by the ravages of fire, produces sadness. I was glad to learn from Mr. CLARK, however, that most of this damage occurred before white settlement. The Indians wilfully made fires to sweep off the brush, with the object of making hunting better, and their trails easier. It would not have ruffled the solidity of the Indian nature, if all the big trees groves of the State had been swept off, so long as his hungry man was more easily provided for. One cannot look up to the top of the big trees without throwing the head far back or lying down. They soar aloft with an arrow-like straightness, and receive the morning sun's greeting, while yet the loftiest pine-tops are in comparative shade. Mr. CLARK discovered the Mariposa Grove in 1857, and its existence was in that year first made public. Some other persons claim that they passed through the grove in 1852, but they never previously made the fact public if they did. Mr. CLARK erected a cabin in 1862, and laid claim to the possession of the grove; not, to his credit be it said, with the object of owning it, but to keep others out who had less claim, and who rushed to establish personal ownership. Mr. CLARK takes a strong and unselfish interest in seeing the State's ownership to Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove kept free from selfish claims and vandal injuries. He is the State's official guardian of both, and is now serving in this capacity, though the pittance which he was to receive from the State has not been paid since 1867.

THE TOWN OF MARIPOSA.

Mariposa is one of the main stopping places for tourists on the route to Yosemite. The down passengers stop all night there at the Mariposa Hotel, which is a very neat, well-kept country house, particularly noted for its clear and cold spring water, hot and cold baths. A great novelty about the water is the fact that it is pumped by a dog. The well is fifty feet deep, and the tank is twelve feet above the ground. The dog is put inside a large but light wheel, weighing 100 pounds, and having a diameter of ten feet. He knows his business thoroughly, and immediately begins to walk the circular plank flooring, with a business-like and solid stride. He can pump from 500 to 700 gallons of water per day, though he is not required to do so much work. He weighs twenty-five pounds, and is noted for his gravity and sedateness. He never frisks or engages in dog-like frolickings, being impressed with the idea that his business in life is to take it out in work. Tourists must not neglect to see this dog, and take a long draught of the clear soft water which he pumps.

Ziegenmeyer, the Murderer—A New Trial Refused.

CHICAGO, July 24.—ZIEGENMEYER, the murderer of GUMBLETON, had a hearing this morning on a motion for a new trial. The Judge overruled the motion, and ZIEGENMEYER is to be sentenced next Thursday.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Mr. Gladstone Makes a Defense of the British Civil List.

He Declares It a Solemn Compact Between People and Ruler.

Apathy of the People of Paris in Sunday's Municipal Election.

M. Favre Resigns Rather than Act on the Papal Question.

King Amadeus Experiences Another Ministerial Failure.

Senor Zorilla Endeavoring to Form a New Combination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone Explains the Nature of the Civil List—Royal Visit to Ireland—Failure of the Hyde Park Meeting.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. GEORGE DIXON, member for Birmingham, wished to know if a reduction of the civil list was possible.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that he considered the question arose from a misapprehension of the character of the list, which, he said, was a solemn compact, made between the Sovereign and the people at the beginning of each reign. Any economical advantages which resulted were to be credited to the Crown and not to the country. It would be well for Parliament to maintain this view of the civil list, as it would contribute to encourage the Queen's servants to fulfill their duties.

The Prince of WALES goes on Monday next to Dublin, with Prince ARTHUR, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE. A series of brilliant fêtes and balls, closing with a grand review, is projected during the stay of the royal visitors in Ireland.

The meeting at Hyde Park yesterday was a failure. A heavy rain prevailed during the day, and prevented any considerable crowd from assembling.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia has arrived at Osborne.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone to Birmingham.

The new London Orphan Asylum, at Watford, was opened last week by the Princess of TECK, assisted by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The inmates of the old Asylum have all been transferred to the new building.

FRANCE.

Apathy Over the Paris Elections—Abstention from Voting—M. Favre and the Temporal Power—Adjournment of the Communist Courts-Martial.

PARIS, July 24.—The journals are discouraged at the apathy shown by the citizens in the elections, the abstentions from voting on Sunday having reached an unprecedented figure. The *Louvraie National* warns the people that a nation which takes no interest in its own affairs is condemned to ruin. M. BONVALET is among the successful candidates. Heavy payments toward the second half milliard of the indemnity have been effected. It is reported that M. FAVRE persists in his resignation, because the petition of the Bishops urging the Government to support the temporal power of the Pope has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Courts-martial for the trial of the Communists at Versailles have been adjourned.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Another Ministerial Failure in Spain—Telegraphic Communication with Eastern Asia—The Pope's Reported Purpose to Leave Rome.

MADRID, July 24.—The new Ministerial combination under SERRANO has failed, and it is stated that SERRANO refuses to undertake the formation of another Cabinet. Marshal SERRANO having failed, Señor ZORILLA is now endeavoring to frame a new Ministry.

LONDON, July 24.—Russia has given in her adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention of Vienna. This brings the Russian lines to the Amoor and the Dead Sea under the operation of the terms of that Convention.

ROME, July 24.—The reiterated reports that the departure of the Pope from Rome is near at hand are still denied.

Union Pacific Railroad—Comparative Statement of Earnings.

BOSTON, July 24th.—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad:

Earnings for June, 1871	$772,114 24
Earnings for June, 1870	746,450 01
Expenses for June, 1871	279,122 80
Expenses for June, 1870	419,151 31
Net earnings for June, 1871	493,031 54
Net earnings for June, 1870	327,298 70
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1871, earnings	3,410,224 58
Expenses	1,688,837 33
Net earnings	$1,722,387 25
From January to June 30, 1870, Earnings	3,797,916 60
Expenses	2,739,837 49
Net earnings	$1,058,078 40
The net earnings for 1871 show an increase over 1870, for June of	121,763 24
Five months previous	543,565 61
And for six months	665,318 85

Pugilism in Virginia.

The prize-fight plague is prevailing to an alarming extent in Alleghany County, Virginia, and unless the officers of the law interfere to put a stop to its further spread, it is impossible to tell how or where it will terminate. For several weeks past our local columns have announced to the public the doings of pugilists and their abettors, but as yet no one moves toward putting a stop to the disgraceful fights that are taking place almost daily in the mining regions. On Wednesday afternoon two men, named HALL and WILLIAMS, both residents of Pompey Smash, engaged in a genuine pugilistic encounter in the streets of that village, surrounded by nearly all the residents of the place—men, women and children! Surely we are coming to a very serious state of immorality when these things can be witnessed by the young of both sexes, and even by mothers with babes in their arms. But as we were told by an eye-witness, "they be all chips of the same block, and naturally take after their dads." The battle between HALL and WILLIAMS was a furious one, indeed. Both are large, powerful men—HALL weighing about 175 pounds, and WILLIAMS about 200 pounds. Twenty-five rounds were fought, during which HALL knocked WILLIAMS down eleven times, and WILLIAMS knocked HALL down three times. The fight lasted about one hour, when the seconds interfered and stopped the fight until today, provided the combatants are sufficiently recovered to renew the contest.

GEORGE LAW'S MUSKETS

History of the Perkins Claim Against the Russian Government.

The Claimant's Story—An Appeal to the United States—Russia's Defense—The Claims Asserted to be Fraudulent, and Not to be Admitted.

At the time when the Russian Empire had the allied Powers of France, England, Sardinia and Turkey thundering around Sebastopol, the Baltic Sea swarming with English and French cruisers, and every approach to every port of importance vigilantly guarded by the enemy, the Imperial Government experienced very seriously the necessity of an increased supply of the munitions of war. The uninterrupted watchfulness, however, of the enemy's gun-boats rendered a supply of arms and gunpowder very difficult to obtain from any friendly Power in Europe, particularly when every large city was overrun with English and French spies. In this emergency Russia resorted to the American market, and, as it is stated, sent a Mr. C. Rakielevitch to the United States to contract for extensive stores of arms and ammunition. So great was the risk that the Imperial Government refused to remunerate the contractors until the arms, &c., were safely landed on Russian soil. It appears that Rakielevitch, as soon as he arrived, placed himself in communication with the late Capt. Benjamin W. Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., and offered him splendid inducements to enter into a contract and furnish the required war material. M. Edward Stoeckl was then the Russian Minister to the United States. A meeting was appointed, to be held in New-York, with M. Stoeckl, to complete the arrangement of a contract. This meeting, it is asserted, resulted in a contract between Perkins and Stoeckl on the 16th of June, 1855, that Perkins would furnish the Russian Government 150 tons of powder. Soon after this Capt. Otto Lilienfeldt, a Russian artillery officer, and an authorized agent of the Imperial Government for the purchase of arms, &c., in this country, is said to have contracted with Capt. Perkins for 25,000 stand of arms. The guns were to have been altered from flint-lock, smooth-bore muskets to percussion lock and rifle barrels. The arms, Capt. Perkins contends, were examined and accepted, and the contract closed. Capt. Perkins purchased the powder and muskets, and, as he says, proceeded to have the guns altered, when suddenly both Capt. Lilienfeldt and M. Stoeckl breached their contracts without the slightest warning or explanation. In a few words, this is the history of the great Perkins claim from the claimant's stand-point. The claim originally amounted to 400,000, but, with interest to date, has almost reached the handsome amount of $1,000,000.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capt. Perkins brought the case before the United States Government, and the case was strongly argued by the several successive Secretaries of State since the time of Mr. Cass. When the Alaska Appropriation bill was up before Congress, Capt. Perkins having died, his widow petitioned that a sufficient amount should be withheld to pay her claims. The Foreign Committee reported favorably, but doubted the propriety of acceding to the request, as the treaty obligations were sacred. When M. Catacazy arrived in this country the Perkins claims were at once taken up, and Mr. E. Peshine Smith, Solicitor and Examiner in the State Department, was appointed to examine and arbitrate the claims by Secretary Fish. After hearing the case on both sides, the umpire has decided against the powder contract, on the ground of disavowal on the part of Russia of any authority given to M. Stoeckl to make a contract; but judgment was given against the Imperial Government for 25,000 stand of arms, at $15 a piece, with interest at six per cent. from June, 1855.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CASE.

In support of the position the Imperial Government has ever maintained, it contends that the Perkins claims are fraudulent in every particular. In regard to the pretended furnishing of powder, it says that its Minister, M. Stoeckl, had no authority whatever to negotiate for its supply; that Mr. Charles Rakielevitch was not authorized to enter into any contract for the Imperial Government, and that he fraudulently arrogated the title of courier and agent of that Government. It says further that it was impossible for M. Stoeckl to contract with two such irresponsible parties as Perkins and Rakielevitch. The Russian Government says that during war, as well as peace, it has always sent abroad persons of ability and experience, and furnished with special powers for the purchase of arms, and any order given in a foreign country must be drafted in ink in the form of a legal contract, approved and confirmed by the authorities in St. Petersburg. This was not the case with Perkins and Rakielevitch. In relation to the 25,000 muskets which Perkins claims to have had thrown upon his hands, the Russian Government asserts that George Law, Esq., had in his possession a lot of old damaged flint locks, which Perkins agreed to buy if he could dispose of them to the Russian Government, and that no loss could possibly have been sustained by him by the pretended breach of contract. On the 12th of January, 1856, the Imperial Government affirm that Capt. Perkins made very advantageous offer to Capt. Lilienfeldt, which he consented to accept if Perkins could bring the requisite guarantees. Perkins returned a few days afterward, and told Lilienfeldt that his backers would only give the required sureties, when he would prove to them in black and white that he was in treaty with the agent of the Russian Government. Capt. Lilienfeldt then wrote upon a scrap of paper the following agreement:

I agree to make an arrangement for the delivery of arms on the Prussian frontier next Spring, only not later than the last of June—the quantity of arms not to exceed 30,000 to 35,000, at the price of $15, to be paid on delivery in Russia; the finish to be equal to the arm left in my charge; rifle-sights are to be put upon it, band the bayonet, four grooves in the barrel, a brass end on the ram-rod.

(Signed,) Capt. OTTO LILIENFELDT.
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12, 1856.

The above agreement is mutually held under advisement one week from date, at which time we agree to inform each other of the acceptance or the non-acceptance of the above contract.

(Signed,) O. L.

The Russians maintain that Perkins, not having given the requisite guarantees, and the information obtained in regard to his character and ability to perform the contract not having been favorable, he was notified within the time agreed upon of the annulment of the arrangement. Perkins, they say, pretended that he did not receive this notification, but Capt. Lilienfeldt solemnly avers that it was sent by mail. Sometime afterward, Capt. Perkins brought an action in the Supreme Court of New-York against Capt. Lilienfeldt, as an agent of the Russian Government. The damages were estimated at $400,000, but were reduced, first to $200,000, then to $20,000, when Perkins finally agreed to sign a quit claim for $200, and judgment was entered in the records of the Court accordingly. The Imperial Government at St. Petersburg seems to express a very strong feeling on this subject, and bitterly complains of what it calls the dishonorable measures resorted to by the claimants to interrupt the friendly relations between M. Catacazy, its Minister, and Mr. Secretary Fish, by means of forged dispatches sent to Prince Gortchakoff, and afterward acknowledged as forged by Mr. Joseph Stewart, the counsel for the claimants. Though the claim has been decided against the Imperial Government, it is asserted, on good authority, that it will never be admitted in Russia, as its representative had positively refused to submit to arbitration a claim that was essentially fictitious. Thus the case stands. The claimants, deeming the claim just, are clamorous for its payment; the Imperial Government of Russia, thoroughly convinced of its unequivocal falsity, is as decided in its refusal.

THE GREAT CRIMINALS.

A Lawyer's Greeting to the Mayor.

To A. Oakey Hall:

I give you no *title*, for you deserve none. You hold the highest municipal office in this City, and you hold it by the votes of the Democratic Party. I have voted the Democratic ticket at every election since 1852, but I cannot support you any longer. You have been openly, through the columns of the Times, (a respectable and *responsible* newspaper published in this City,) charged with being a *thief* and a *robber*. There was no mincing of the matter by your accusers. It was a plain, distinct charge of stealing the public moneys. It was made in detail, from official documents, accompanied by dates and figures, and prepared with scrupulous exactness and fidelity. Your answer to this grave charge is not that you did not steal the moneys, but that your accuser had forced through the legal tribunals the payment of a claim, admitted to be just, which he held against the City. This miserable subterfuge, worse than the lowest degree of pettifogging, is the strongest proof of your guilt, and makes you contemptible in the eyes of all honest citizens. I venture to assert, as a lawyer, that in the annals of crime there never was such an absurd defense by any criminal, in any Court of any nation in the world. Your superficial pleading of immaterial matter is the logic of a blockhead. Your estimate of the common sense of your constituents must be small, indeed, when you thrust upon them such evasive and nonsensical arguments, if arguments they may be termed. Let me state your position in a form that you will most likely comprehend: A. O. H. embezzles from his employers a million of dollars. He is indicted by the Grand Jury and arraigned before the Court. He pleads guilty, and then moves an arrest of judgment on the following grounds: First—That the witness who procured the indictment had a legitimate claim against his employers, arising out of an entirely different cause of action. Second—The witness had once been his friend. Third—The witness caught him in the act of stealing, and insisted upon bringing him to justice. Now a Barnard or a Cardozo might grant such a motion upon just such grounds, but no other Judge could be found who would not, in addition to the usual punishment, fine him for contempt of Court. This is the exact position maintained by you in your article of Saturday last, and also in your card "To the Public," which appeared in some of the morning papers of today. It is highly creditable to your legal acumen, and places you in the highest niche as a first-class pettifogger. A. Oakey Hall, your doom is sealed. You have disgraced the City of your nativity and the political party which nursed you and honored you. In return for the highest favors lavishly granted, you have dishonored the City of New-York, and made your name and reputation disgraceful and infamous. In the name of all that is just, honest and virtuous, I call upon you to resign your office. You are unfit for any trust. Your political death-knell has been rung, and unless you heed the public voice, already muttering its tones of thunder, a storm will descend and crush you out forever. Beware of the indignation of an outraged people. Your die is cast.

ARMONCK.

The Mayor's Argument Dissected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mayor Hall complains that the Times once gave Controller Connolly an excuse for being dishonest by compelling him to pay an honest debt, and admits, as a consequence, that he has been compelled to be dishonest ever since. In other words, a promise volunteered to Gov. Fenton, in 1868, as a condition for securing his approval of the tax levies, that he would not avail himself of the authority they gave him for settling claims, however just, was set up in bar of a debt admitted to be due. The Court decided that to be no defense, and compelled its payment; and from that moment, if we trust to the Mayor's argument, without the compulsion of a mandamus or any process of Court, he has felt compelled to swing wide the doors of the City Treasury, and scatter the largess of its millions among his favored friends, without consideration and without stint.

Mr. Connolly has a high appreciation of the sacredness of a promise to Governors and Legislatures, but if we remember rightly, Mr. Nathaniel Sands, as a Tax Commissioner, is one of the beneficent results of his broken vows to the Senate of 1868, and his moral dread of the wrong he was compelled to commit in the payment of the bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser and Miller "must have been harrowing indeed."

To a tender conscience even, the action of the Court would not be considered his action, nor would it absolve him from his promise to Gov. Fenton. The barriers were broken down had he chosen to maintain them, for an honest Controller is the greatest barrier around the Treasury. He was not compelled to invite and to pay millions of fraudulent claims upon the Treasury without any investigation and without any compulsory process other than his own sweet will, because the Times enforced payment of a just bill by due process of law; to stand upon the ramparts in a defiant attitude toward those having the courage to meet him in broad day in front, [illegible] the cowardly [illegible] and covered ways [illegible]. We have known our accomplished Mayor as a [illegible], as a violator of [illegible], as the father of a long line of illegitimate adjectives, and now he appears as a lame logician; for it is a *reductio ad absurdum* to dispose of a charge of dishonesty against the chief financial officer of the City of New-York by the assertion that we gave him the opportunity to steal, unless he means to assert that virtue in all cases is but the want of opportunity, and then we must set him down for a cynic.

LOGIC.

A Judicial Verdict on the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When on Saturday morning last handbills were posted up about the City calling public attention to what the *Leader*, the mouth-piece of the City officials, had to say about the Times' charges against them, curiosity was on tip-toe to see in what summary manner the *Leader* demolished the Times. With bated breath the *Leader* was bought and read, and, notwithstanding all this flourish of trumpets, the conviction was made stronger that the charges of corruption against the City officials were virtually true.

If this miserable defense is all the City officials have to make against the swindling operations shown up by the Times, then, unless law is a sham, and courts of justice a mockery, and the tax-payers of New-York are all base coward slaves, the officials who have perpetrated these damning frauds should be sent to Sing Sing to pay the penalty of their stupendous crimes. This special pleading of the *Leader* in answer to the grave charge of the stealing and swindling of money, in violation of solemn oaths and official trusts to the amount of millions of dollars, is entirely unsatisfactory. How are these accusations met? The Times gives dates, figures, and amounts, item by item, charging them to be correct in every particular, and calls upon the parties arraigned to disprove a single item, alleging openly that the original accounts of which it alleges correct copies are given, are in the hands of the accused, and could by them at any moment be produced to disprove the charges of fraud and corruption, and thereby consign the assailant to infamy as a willful and malicious slanderer. The honor and dignity of the City of New-York is involved in these grave charges against its highest officials, and should be forthwith vindicated, either by hurling the guilty wretches from power, or by visiting upon the head of the false accuser the most condign punishment. But how are these appalling accusations met by the valiant *Leader*? It attempts to divert public attention from the magnitude of the crimes charged upon Hall and Connolly by stating what it calls a maxim of law, but which no lawyer ever recognized as such. "Don't waste time on the statement of a witness if you can show him to possess bad motives against the side which he assails."

The *Leader* should remember that the Times, against whom it would apply this legal fiction, is not a witness, but a party, who makes these damning charges against Hall and Connolly, and gives as proofs alleged copies of originals in their hands, or under their control, whose production, if these charges are false, would vindicate their honor and integrity, and consign the Times to merited infamy. Who cares whether the Times has a quarrel with these officials or not? Who will stop to inquire in what manner these proofs were obtained? The question is, Are these charges true or false? The turpitude of the crimes depends not upon the manner of their exposure. No matter whether the Times itself has been a *particeps criminis* or not. Are the charges true or false? That is what concerns the public. If the immense sums, exposed in the accounts presented in the Times, have been drawn from the City Treasury, does the Mayor suppose that he can escape the infamy charged upon him in allowing the City, whose honor and interests he is sworn to protect, to be thus swindled and robbed of millions of dollars, with all the demoralizing effect upon public and private morals caused by such corruption in high places, under the miserable pretense that he had no authority in the premises, and that the audit by the old Board of Commissioners was final? He virtually admits in his card in the *Tribune* of this morning that the bills so audited were exorbitant and unjust, and he may rely upon it that his neglect to expose and punish the swindlers thus stealing from the City Treasury under a false audit, although it does not furnish direct proof, yet it raises a violent presumption, that he shares the spoils.

No, Mr. Hall, your attempt at special pleading makes the matter worse, and whether you have shared the public plunder or not, as the guardian of the public morals, as the chief officer of a great commercial emporium, you have looked on and seen its treasury plundered of millions without raising the cry of "Stop, thief!" By your own showing you have been recreant to the trust reposed in you. You have made no effort to stop these stupendous frauds until they are dragged before the public by the Times. So far as your own guilt and complicity in these crimes of theft and swindling are concerned, you may rely upon it that you cannot escape public suspicion by your futile attempt to raise a smoke to cover your retreat in your silly attempt to make the Times a *particeps criminis*. Your card, Mr. Hall, will not avail you, and your silly article in the *Leader*, in the minds of candid men, instead of vindicating the honor of the City officials, only plunges them (yourself included) deeper and deeper in the mire of political corruption.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

Another Legal Pill to the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are entitled to unbounded praise from the public, or at least from that portion who do not enjoy the profits of sharing in political corruption, for your laudable efforts being made in exposing the swindling and thievery of our City authorities. When first reading your scathing articles against Mayor Hall, Controller Connolly and others of the Auditing Board for their high-handed corruption and thievery, we supposed your charges were too broad, and actuated purely by selfish motives, and probably fed by a spirit of revenge from political prejudices. As an old-line Democrat, and supporter of our present State and City authorities, I could not make myself believe that your published statements had even a shadow of truth about them. It was not until you challenged the Mayor and the City authorities for a reply, and Mayor Hall put in his special plea, admitting or evading all the facts stated by you, and attempting to justify them under a species of legal authority, that we could believe any such open and high-handed swindling and robbery could be perpetrated under official color. We have read over the Mayor's defense fully and carefully, and, being a lawyer, see that the Mayor has avoided every real issue, and has put in a frivolous answer clothed with indefinite terms, and made up entirely of redundant and irrelevant matter. We are sorry for the sake of the public and ourselves that we, who have so long held Mayor Hall in such high esteem for his forensic and executive ability, for his integrity and, as we supposed, incorruptible purity, should have at last to forsake him and place him with the lowest and most corrupt. Well might we exclaim: "Oh, mighty (Mayor) dost thou lie so low? Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well!" No more of the glorious pomp and circumstance of office! Poor Mayor! thy deeds, crimsoned with the blood of political corruption, cannot be cleansed in public opinion by thy admissions, under the guise of authority, or thy crimes forgiven through the plea of complicity.

It would be useless for me here to refer to, or attempt to review the different articles already published in the Times, showing the unprecedented corruption of the Mayor, or attempt to point out the frivolousness and absurdity of his answers. I leave that with the editor of the Times, who has taken it in hand. I have only here to record that, as one who has always been a steady and strong supporter of Mayor Hall and his administration, I have at last been compelled to renounce him, as an intriguing, public and political swindler, not deserving of public support, and who shall never hereafter receive mine.

G.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

An Earnest Citizen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

God bless you! It is with much pleasure I have seen in today's issue your fearless *exposé* of the doings of the scoundrels who are plundering our Metropolis. Truly, it is time Americans regardless of party, rose in their might and buried these villains from power. No amount of lying by their paid hireling, the New-York *World*, can confute the proofs you have so gallantly made public. Would that other Republican papers—for upon them must we depend—could be induced to follow your noble example. But is there no way to bring these thieves to justice? Certainly conviction would be sure. Will honest voters of New-York longer consent to be defrauded of their citizenship by means of the very money Bill Tweed and his gang are taking from their pockets? Shame on our citizens, that they have endured it so long. But "Be ye not weary in well doing." The debt of gratitude due your noble paper will be remembered by future generations. Again, I say, God bless you in your glorious work. Truly yours,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Saturday, July 22, 1871.

A German on the Staats Zeitung.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Staats Zeitung* attempts to avoid a discussion with you of the merits of the case of "The People *vs.* The Ring," which you are prosecuting with such vigor. But if you will continue, in each number of your paper, in putting such queries to Messrs. Uhl, Ottendorfer & Co., as you do in today's issue, those German Democrats, who do not participate in "Ancient Order Hibernian Chicken Pie," will force the *Staats Zeitung* into discussing the situation, whether or no. The tactics of the *Staats Zeitung* were always to ignore questions put to it through other journals, and extraordinary means must be employed to get answers out of the German organ of the Ring. May-be, that the *exposé* in your today's issue of the items constituting the amounts of the swindling warrants signed by Hall and Connolly, will have a tendency to awaken the *Staats Zeitung* to a sense of the danger that is felt by the community at large.

Allow me to suggest that another means of bringing out the *Staats Zeitung* in the matter of the plunderers of New-York, is to show up a few of the German lights of Tammany, their connection with the Ring, and the dirty work they do for their lords and masters. There are several against whom much can be brought that is infected with the foul atmosphere of Ring corruption, and their mercenary motives for the support they render to Tammany should be exposed. For material of such proof you need not go further than the City Hall, and from where they distribute City advertisements. As I stated in a previous communication, Tammany finds and fees its tools everywhere, and the German political bodies in this City have their full share of these creatures. The trouble has ever been that the merchant, banker, and manufacturer of German birth has resigned his position of American citizenship and voter to a thieving band of second, third, and fourth rate ward politicians, whose faithful organ is the *Staats Zeitung*, and who find their reward in nominations on the Tammany slate.

This is a most propitious time for making German Republicans, anti-Irish Tammany votes. The *Staats Zeitung* dare not ignore the question of the hour any longer, for many of its intelligent readers know of the efforts of the Times in this epoch of our political existence, and they will insist on being informed of the outrages committed by the scoundrels of the Ring in the name of Democratic government and at the expense of the people. "To know it before the people" is our aim, and if we could have a daily Times in German, to show up the German confederates of the Ring, as you now do with "Ancient Order Hibernian and Slippery Dick," it would not be wanting in subscribers, attentive readers, and sincere converts from pseudo-Democracy. A German edition of an afternoon sheet, without any claims whatever on our German-American population, seems to be a success, and this circumstance tends to show that the present supply of daily German journals must be very limited indeed. You can only redeem the City from Irish Democratic rule by enlightening the German-American masses, and convincing them that the *Staats Zeitung*, which two-thirds of them look upon as their "political Bible," is a sham Democratic journal, carried on in the interest of Ring rule and extreme selfishness. Give this a place in your columns, and continue to fire broadsides into the thieves. Truly,

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

A Grateful German.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks, thanks, a thousand thanks for your fearless article of the 21st inst. These fattening hogs have had too long a rest, already. Ingersoll & Co. had that work done (except the chairs) in the new Hall, by one Conrad Soller, Wooster-street, and corner Fourteenth-street and Union-square, a clumsy countryman of mine, and no doubt the most willing tool for the job and the figuring they could find. They are all a most ignorant and beastly set, and through their outrageous transactions, many more struggling, straightforward business-men will be driven out of the City, not being willing to be made the victims of such gigantic swindles. The *Staats Zeitung* will never hurt the Ring, in the least. Being rejected by all cultivated Germans, it has its sole existence through the Ring followers. Do not let it "blow over," is the earnest prayer of your most respectful and obedient servant,

C. A. SCHINDLER.
Corner Palisade-avenue and High-street,
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

Another Grateful Reader.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You need no commendation for the great, good work you are doing for our Metropolis—but you deserve the gratitude of the suffering dwellers in this City, for the honest, hard labor and devoted zeal in exposing the robberies to which our people are the victims. If good can come from these exposures, as I believe it will, then to you, more than all else, will belong the praise. May Heaven spare you to carry on the good work until there shall arise a power to stay this tide of evil, and until honest men may be found to bring to judgment these plunderers of the City's wealth. Yours,

M. G. LEONARD.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

A Carpet Calculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Keep on, and you will soon bury "the Ring." "It is none of my funeral;" still, I send you a calculation extracted from the precious account published by you today.

Twelve items for carpets, &c., carpets, shades, &c., amount to $565,731 30.

It is fair to claim two-thirds for carpets, or $310,154 26.

At the extravagant price of $5 per yard, ¾-yard wide, this gives the number of yards carpet, 61,830 85-100; which will cover square yards of floor, 46,373; or, square feet, 417,357.

Suppose the buildings are four stories high, each floor without walls, is 104,339 feet; or a square, the side of which is 323 feet; or a lot 200 by 522; or forty-two lots, of 25 by 100.

Yours, R.
NEWTON, N. J., Saturday, July 22, 1871.

The Times and the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have accomplished exactly what was needed in the *exposé* of the trickeries and dishonesties of the accounts and operations of the City officials. You have forced them to show their consciousness of guilt, as evidenced by the method taken to overthrow your charges. I hope that you will continue persistently and fearlessly in the course you have taken. The scarcity of your paper at the news offices show the wide-spread interest of the people in these charges. On this account, allow me to suggest the propriety of publishing these articles in pamphlet form, where they may be had collectively. Hoping you will go on in your good work, I am

A CONVERT FROM TAMMANY, BUT NOT A SORE-HEAD.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

Attempt of a Woman to Shoot a Neighbor.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of the 18th gives the following particulars of a tragedy that occurred at Running Creek, Douglas County: "Miles Mauldin, a ranchman, well-known throughout the Territory, resides at the point above indicated. His second wife, who has been dead almost one year, was named Gibson, and her brother and his wife are at present residing near the residence of Mauldin, upon his ranch. On Sunday last, Mauldin visited Mrs. Gibson, she having sent for him. Her husband had left home for Denver, and she being alone, she asked Mr. Mauldin if he would not oblige her by doing her a favor. She said she had lately written a letter to a friend named John somebody, but that owing to the imperfect address the letter had been sent to the Dead Letter Office, and from there returned to her. She was very positive in making this statement, and furthermore assured him that she would have the letter registered. Mrs. Gibson, therefore, requested Mr. Mauldin to address this letter for her, and upon asking the favor handed him the letter, as well as a postage-stamp. He placed the stamp upon the envelope, dipped the pen into the ink, and had made the first stroke of the letter 'J,' when this female fiend stepped up behind her victim, and, while he was intent upon his work, and totally unconscious of the impending fatality, drew a pistol and fired one ball into his body, the shot entering the small of his back and paralyzing his lower extremities. Finding that the first ball had not done its work, this woman instantly cocked the weapon and placed its muzzle close behind her victim's right ear, saying, 'D—— you, I started to kill you and I intend to do it.' But the pistol failed to do its work, the cap snapped, and the cartridge did not explode. Mr. Mauldin sprung to his feet, still holding the envelope in his hand, and grappled with his assassin, but she jerked herself away and escaped into the road. Once there, the fact of the enormity of the deed seems to have overwhelmed her senses, and she threw away the pistol and ran about a mile down the road, where she met some parties who were acquainted with her. These parties noticing her excited condition and surmising that something unusual had happened, asked her what the matter was, whereupon she responded that she had shot Miles Mauldin. They immediately took charge of Mrs. Gibson, and went to her house, where Mauldin was found in the condition above described. His assassin was at once secured and the wounded man was cared for, but the doctor states that it is an impossibility for him to survive. Family difficulties was the cause."

Raising Opium in Tennessee.

From the Toledo Blade, July 21.

Dr. J. W. Morton, a gentleman residing in Nashville, has for several years past given considerable attention to the culture of opium in Tennessee, in order to stimulate which he sent abroad for different kinds of seeds, and distributed them gratuitously among his friends and neighbors. Owing to the lateness of his last year's planting, the crop of 1870 proved a failure, which was perhaps also due to the inferior quality of the soil. To obviate this difficulty, he obtained seed this year from Calcutta and Smyrna, for which he paid as high as $4 50 in gold per ounce. The crop of the present season has been a success, and the doctor will harvest from fifty to seventy-five pounds of opium per acre, from which he will no doubt realize a handsome profit. Another gentleman, Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, who has followed the example set by Dr. Morton, and also extensively engaged in the culture of the poppy, reports similar success. After three years' trial, he succeeded in raising the best opium poppy seeds from Smyrna, which he planted in good land, and now cultivates in much the same manner as cotton. When the capsules are ready to scarify, he makes an incision in one side, and the next evening scrapes off the gum, which has, when first gathered, the appearance and consistency of cream. Incisions are then made on the opposite sides of the capsules and the process of gathering repeated the following evening, which exhausts the capsules. A few hours after the opium is gathered it turns a dark purple color, which continues to grow deeper until the characteristic opium color is reached. As long as opium and its products remain a medical necessity, we may as well congratulate ourselves that it has been demonstrated that we can grow it ourselves, and thus probably do away with import[illegible]

THE RIOT INQUEST.

Straightforward Statements Concerning the Assault by the Mob and the Firing of the Military—The Verdict.

Coroner Young yesterday morning held an inquest upon forty of the bodies of those who were either killed during the Orange riot on the 12th inst., or subsequently died of their injuries received at that time. The proceedings were held in the Court-rooms of the Eighth Judicial District, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Assistant District-Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan occupied a seat beside the Coroner. Mr. Stephen J. Meany made an ineffectual attempt to render himself conspicuous in offering to examine the witnesses in behalf of the deceased, but was promptly silenced, and soon after disappeared. The audience was quite limited in numbers. Very few, except the witnesses, were in attendance.

The names of the jurors impaneled are: Marshall Lefferts, No. 94 Beekman-street, [in Directory, "galvanizer, house N. J.;"] J. A. Dugan, No. 162 Nassau-street, [in Directory blank;] Algernon Towle, No. 198 South-street, [in Directory, blank;] James S. Demorest, No. 838 Eighth-avenue, [in Directory, blank;] Fred. F. Wood, No. 773 Eighth-avenue, [in Directory, "undertaker;"] Wm. H. Roome, No. 265 West Twenty-first-street, [in Directory, "agent;"] Henry Comstock, No. 310 Eighth-avenue, [in Directory, "meat;"] John Duane, No. 130 Fulton-street, [in Directory, "billiards."] The Coroner addressed the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You have been duly sworn by me to inquire "how, and in what manner, and when and where," certain persons who have been named to you came to their death, and also into the circumstances attending such death. In respect of these matters it is your duty to make a true inquisition, according to the evidence offered to you. The object of this, and of every inquest, is simply that the people of the State of New-York may know who, if any one, was guilty of causing such death. You are to act upon evidence, without excitement, passion or prejudice. The persons whose death is now the subject of inquiry all came to their death, or received their mortal wounds, at the same locality—viz., on Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fifty-street, and nearly at the same time, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The injuries which caused the deaths all appear to have been gun-shot wounds. These circumstances will abridge our task, and will, I trust, facilitate our efforts to find out the facts. It is certainly right for me to say to you that in prosecuting this investigation we should keep ourselves strictly within the lines of legal duty. Whatever is extraneous to that, although it may seem to claim attention, should be remitted to other occasions and to other tribunals. The duty devolving upon us is one of solemnity and responsibility. Let us perform that duty calmly, conscientiously and without fear.

The names of the bodies identified as having been of those killed in the recent riot were read by Dr. Marsh.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, submitted proof as to the identification at the Morgue. The testimony of the several witnesses was then taken.

Aaron Parker, of No. 169 Eighth-avenue, testified as follows: I am a baker; I did not know any of the deceased parties during their lifetime; the only body I saw after death was that of Walter Price; I saw it at my house; the body was brought into my store after being wounded, on the 12th inst.; I saw the body after death; the injuries consisted of a wound in the left leg; I do not, of my own observation, know how the deceased received his injuries; there was considerable of a disturbance in Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth street; I saw a pistol-shot fired in the plummer's shop between those streets; I could not identify the party who fired; I saw the military fire shortly after that; the fire seemed to be general.

Question by District-Attorney Sullivan—I cannot identify any one person who fired a pistol at any one else.

Question by a Juryman—The pistol-shot was fired toward the military.

Joseph White, of No. 212 Eighth-avenue, said: I am a stenciller; I was at my place of business on the 12th of July; I saw but one body after death, and that was Page's; I saw it in the middle of the avenue; I was at my window in the second story; I heard some shots fired; I did not know who fired them; I saw the military fire; I could not identify any person who fired a shot; I heard some shots before the military fired; the Eighty-fourth Regiment was immediately in front of my house; I saw their firing.

Patrick O'Shea, keeper of an oyster saloon at No. 305 Eighth-avenue, said: I was looking at the people on the day of the 12th and at the procession; I saw the military firing on the people on the sidewalk; I saw no shots fired from the sidewalk; no missiles thrown from the roofs of houses; all I saw was the military, who fired on the people on the sidewalk; I did not identify any particular person who fired the shots.

J. J. Greenin said: I reside at No. 232 West Twenty-fifth-street, and keep a shoe store at No. 276 Eighth-avenue; I was at my place of business on the 12th of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon; I heard some shots fired there; I cannot tell who fired them; I saw them fired on the sidewalk; the military fired on to the roof of my house, and also through my windows; I saw the bodies after death; I saw the soldiers fire, but I did not see any particular person who fired; I saw stones and missiles thrown at the procession.

Solomon S. Townsend, of No. 22 West Fifty-fourth-street, said: My place of business is No. 314 Eighth-avenue; I was there on the 12th of July, looking out of the sash-door window; I heard shots fired from the sidewalks; saw shots fired by the military; I could not identify any person; after I heard the shots I saw the stones thrown; on the east side of the way I saw bodies fall; I don't know of my knowledge from whom these people received their injuries.

Joseph Hogan testified: I am in business at No. 310 Eighth-avenue and am a watch-maker; I was at my place of business on the 12th of July; I was in the third story, looking out of the window; I did not hear any shots fired from the sidewalk; I did not see any missiles thrown from the streets or the tops of the houses.

David Laughlin said: I reside at No. 136 West Twenty-fourth-street; my place of business is No. 331 Eighth-avenue; I am in the furniture business; I saw a disturbance at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, which is half a block from my place; I saw a shot fired from the sidewalk; I heard the military fire after that; it was about ten or twelve minutes afterward I heard the military fire; this was between two and three o'clock; I do not know who fired the shot from the sidewalk.

Question by District-Attorney Sullivan—I did not see the man who fired the shot; I saw the smoke from the sidewalk; that was the first shot I heard; I did not hear any other shot until the military fired; when I heard this shot I ran upstairs; I was before that standing on a chair outside; I saw almost a dozen bodies, at the least, on the sidewalk; the bodies were removed right away by the citizens as soon as possible; the Police did not assist in this; they went away with the procession; the bank-book of Charles Pettit was taken from his pocket-book to see who he was.

Question by the Jury—I watched from the roof after I got upstairs; I saw the Police try to drive the people back, and they could not do it; this crowd tried to rush on the Police, and tried to drive them back on the military.

Peter D. Bower, of No. 307 Eighth-avenue, said: I am a clothier; I was there on the 12th of July; I witnessed the disturbance; it was about three o'clock; I heard some shots fired before the military fired; I could not tell where they came from; my place of business is between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, on the west side; I saw Sergt. Wyatt fall; I was on the second floor of the building; I had a good view of the street; I saw some stones thrown and some missiles; I then heard several shots, after which the military fired; I saw Wyatt's body after death; two of his comrades carried him into the house.

Question by District-Attorney Sullivan—I did not see the wound itself.

Abraham Graigs, druggist, of No. 322 Eighth-avenue, testified: I was at my place of business on the 12th of July; I heard some shots fired and a garbage-box thrown; it was a woman who threw it; she threw it at the procession, and it struck a man there; I did not hear any shots fired until the military fired; I heard some fired before the procession started; they were fired fifteen or twenty minutes before the military fired, after the throwing of the garbage; I know Thomas Dugdale, one of the parties who was shot.

Question by the Jury—I saw about 300 people on the avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, in the morning; one I saw with a musket, one with a sword, seven or eight with bricks and stones, others with clubs; I was at the door during the fifteen minutes that elapsed between the throwing of the garbage and the shooting.

Question by District-Attorney Sullivan—This was three hours before the firing; I saw Page's wound; it was in the front of the head, and not the back.

Dr. C. S. Lordley testified—I am a physician, and reside at No. 296 Eighth-avenue; I was at my office on the 12th of July; there were a great many men running down on Eighth-avenue, followed by the Seventh and other regiments; they formed a hollow square, and then fired. Dr. Lordley then described the wounds and appearance of thirteen persons who were brought into his office, and also the killing of the woman who waved the pocket handkerchief with the orange stripe.

George McMurtrey said: I am a grocer at No. 377 Eighth-avenue; I was there at about two o'clock P. M. on the 12th of July; I heard a shot fired from the front of the sidewalk, and saw the Police clear the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and the avenue; this was on the west side of the avenue, and was from the sidewalk; I think it was about five minutes afterward the military fired; after the first shot was fired I was looking from the side window of the store and saw the Police clearing the streets; I cannot identify any person who fired by which these persons came to their death.

Question by District-Attorney Sullivan—The crowd was different to the usual crowds who observe military processions; it was noisy, and I never saw persons trying to get on awnings before; they did try to do this to a large extent, and nothing could prevent them.

Charles Smith said: I reside at No. 322 Eighth-avenue, and keep a saloon there; I was in my saloon on the 12th inst.; there were great crowds of people crowded around there and pushing up and down the avenue; as the procession came down I saw a woman throw a garbage and ash box at the procession; she tried to strike the soldiers with it; she came out of the bakery, No. 324 Eighth-avenue; I shut my shutters and went down in the cellar, and I did not come up again until the street was clear; I could hear everything, but I could not see anything; I had no curiosity to see who was killed.

Question by the Jury—My house is on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street; I don't know whether any shots were fired from that house; I kept my provisions in the cellar in case of a siege.

William Ward said: I reside at No. 310 East Broadway; I am a Police officer attached to the Seventh precinct, and was under Capt. Irving's command; I reached Eighth-avenue about three o'clock; the parties on the sidewalks commenced the trouble; I searched several of them, and found revolvers upon them; the crowd on the sidewalks wanted to break through the crowd; I could not hear any single shots, but they might have been fired without my hearing; [illegible] heard the firing of the military; [illegible] people supposed to be rioters, and found revolvers upon them; I was near Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue; I don't know any of one who has fired a shot by which any of these people came to their death.

Question by the Jury—I did not take more than one weapon from any one man; I saw them loaded; our orders were to take no prisoners.

Question by the Coroner—Those placed under arrest were riotous and disorderly in the street, and we were then near the Central Office; if I saw any one firing in the street or riotous I should have arrested him; that was my order.

Question by the Jury—The Police had to drive back the crowd at the corner of Twenty-third-street; as soon as the Police had retired they would come back again; we tried to push them back, but could not succeed.

Oliver Tiers, said: I am a Police officer in the Sixteenth Precinct, and was on duty on the 12th July last at Twenty-first-street and Eighth-avenue; I saw a pistol discharged from the house at the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue; I don't know who discharged it; about two or three seconds after there were two or three other shots fired from the windows; it appeared the shots came from the houses; I saw some missiles thrown from the middle of the block of Twenty-fifth-street; I saw them going through the air; they appeared to drop into the procession; I heard the military fire; after the military fired I saw some dead bodies; I know among them Chas. Pettit and Wm. Page; the latter was in a drug-store near the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue; Charles Pettit was lying on a butcher's stand in Eighth-avenue; Page had a wound at the back of the head and in the front; Pettit was shot right through the heart; I was a block and a half from the [illegible]; I had no trouble in preserving order.

Question by the Jury—I saw a crowd on that day going up Seventh and Eighth avenues; several were armed; one had a musket, an old bayonet, a piece of iron about three feet long, and two or three had revolvers either in their hands or sticking out of their pockets; this was about eleven o'clock in the morning.

James McGaw said: I reside at No. [illegible] street; I was on duty as Police officer on the [illegible] of July; I was in the command of Inspector [illegible] in the early part of the morning I was at [illegible]-ninth-street; there was a disturbance in the avenue; the division I was in had to make several [illegible] the parties to drive them back; when the procession got as far down as Twenty-fourth-street I heard a shot fired, and I suppose it came from the house; this was before the military fired; I don't know anybody who fired or received a shot on that day.

John H. Barron said: I reside at No. 224 West Forty-first-street; I was on Seventh-avenue in the afternoon, and came from there to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst.; I turned down the avenue and got to the south-east corner of Twenty-fifth-street; saw a man there in a linen suit; as I was within three feet of him he pulled out a pistol, and holding it upward, fired, and ran in the direction of Seventh-avenue; he did not seem to fire into the military or into the people, but in an upward direction; about half a minute after the above occurrence the military fired and shot my hat off; I stood still after that, thinking it was the safest plan; there was no other shot fired from the corner; the military firing sounded like a bunch of fire-crackers going off; I saw two or three people lying on the pavement immediately after the soldiers fired.

In reply to District Attorney Sullivan—I am positive no other man fired a shot from the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue; did not see any one on the roof of the corner house.

In continuation—I saw the man in the linen suit fire and run in the direction of Seventh-avenue; I should judge the firing commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon.

In reply to a juror, witness said that he did not take particular notice of the style of wearing apparel the soldier wore who shot through his hat; he was too frightened to notice.

The Coroner, at this stage of the proceedings, stated that these witnesses were all that he was able to find who could throw any light upon the subject. He had inquired of the Police, and others, but found that it was impossible to glean anything further except mere hearsay accounts. The evidence thus far taken, he said, went to show that the deceased persons came to their death at the hands of unknown parties.

The jury retired for deliberation, and in four minutes returned the following verdict: "That the deceased persons came to their death from gun-shot wounds received at the hands of some parties to us unknown, on the 12th day of July, 1871."

Other Coroners' Cases.

Sunday the body of a man in military apparel was found in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, as already reported. It has since been recognized as that of James Condon, who lived at No. 35 Monroe-street. Tuesday last he went with the Monroe Light Guard, of which he was a member, on an excursion to Dudley Grove, and on returning at night fell overboard from the barge *Walter Sands*. A small boat was lowered, and every effort made to save him, but without avail. An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer.

Fanny Wilson, who had been arrested in a disreputable house in Canal-street, and committed to the Essex Market Prison, was reported, yesterday, as having died in her cell. It has been ascertained that she was in the habit of taking opium, and it is supposed she died from an overdose of that drug, but whether it was taken with the intention of committing suicide is yet a matter of conjecture. Deceased was of a good family, and at one time was an ornament of one of the best circles of society in the City. For the past ten years she has been hopelessly lost, an inmate of the vilest places, and an associate of abandoned men and women, none of whom were more debased than she. She has been frequently arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and has passed a portion of her unfortunate life as a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

Charles Rhinehardt, a German, when at work, yesterday, in West Eighteenth-street, accidentally fell against a sharp piece of iron, which penetrated his abdomen and caused his death soon afterward, at his residence, No. 228 West Eighteenth-street. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Mad Dogs—A Case in Chicago, and the Moral Thereof.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 22.

The hue and cry about cruelty to animals, and the barbarity of administering strychnine to unmuzzled curs, has gone just about as far as it ought to go. The dogs have had their day in the papers, in the Board, in the office of his Honor, Mayor Mason, and in lots of places besides. They of the Health Department have endeavored to lighten the labors of the City Scavenger, (the public safety being as nothing when compared to the receipts of the Scavenger,) by refusing to give out any more ammunition to the Police Brigade, and the dogs have gone on multiplying and the chances of hydrophobia have continued to increase in proportion. The result is that every now and then some valuable life is endangered through the mawkish sentimentality of a few ignorant officials.

Yesterday forenoon an incident occurred which ought to wake the public up to a due sense of the danger to which they are exposed by this ignorance. Mr. L. D. Pollard, steam-engine manufacturer, Nos. 41 and 43 Canal-street, stopped his buggy yesterday morning at the Union House, and alighted to light his cigar. As he was returning to his vehicle he was attacked by a rabid dog, who flew at him, bit him below the knee, and again through the boot near the foot. Without losing a moment, and at his own peril, Mr. Pollard pluckily jumped into his vehicle and pursued the rabid beast, who had meanwhile made his escape, determined that this exhibition of rabies should be the last on his part. He followed him up Canal to Washington-street, on which latter thoroughfare the brute stopped and bit a little boy and girl, who were playing there, and finally killed him opposite Masonic Hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Mr. Pollard's wounds were then cauterized, and it is sincerely to be hoped nothing worse will result. Whether the little ones were similarly cared for is not known. From this text a sermon of considerable length might be preached, but the horrors of hydrophobia are too well known to need description. A few well-authenticated facts, however, might just as well be understood as disregarded, especially as they may assist in elucidating some plan for diminishing the number of rabid animals. Scientific men have, to a great extent, adopted the French theory as to the cause of hydrophobia—a sort of canine celibacy. It is almost entirely peculiar to the male animal, and not more prevalent in Summer than in Winter. The Spring-time is, probably, the most prolific in cases of hydrophobia. Muzzling dogs in Summer is an unnecessary and cruel precaution. A mad dog will divest himself of that preventive in about forty-five seconds, unless it be made of wrought iron. Poisoning dogs, exclusively in Summer, is a barbarity, while Mr. Wright has the contract for neglecting to clear the streets of dead animals. No one enjoys the effect, whether ocular or olfactory. Obviously, the only way to reduce the number of rabid dogs is to reduce the number of dogs generally. Some method of clearing out the mangy horde should be devised. Brutal policemen enough can be found who would accept a bounty of fifty cents per thousand to reduce the crowd ninety per cent. in a week, which would leave it only nine per cent. greater than it ought to be.

A Blind Youth in Search of a Wife.

From the Hawaiian Gazette, July 5.

We notice about town a blind young man with a tin whistle in his hand, which he occasionally plays to an admiring crowd of his fellow countrymen. One afternoon as he was discoursing sweet music, curiosity and the natural instinct for an item, prompted us to ask a person, who appeared to be the guide of the blind musician, why he had selected a musical occupation, when we were informed as follows: He is a resident of Kauai, and became blind through an accident when quite young. Arrived at the age of manhood, the idea of winning a wife took strong hold of him, and he studied the matter over in his mind as to the best possible means to accomplish his desire. He practiced dancing until he thought he was proficient in the art, when he exhibited himself on various occasions, but without success, though he was much applauded. Next to dancing, he thought singing would be the most conducive to success, and with this idea fixed in his mind he cultivated his voice, and after a while made public display of his vocal powers, but alas! with no better success. After being twice nonplussed, he turned his attention to mechanics, thinking that by his ingenuity he might perchance draw some loving heart to share with him the toils and pleasures of life. He perfected himself in the mechanism of a watch, so that he could dissect or replace that dainty and complicated contrivance of man, but all his ingenuity was of no avail. He felt discouraged and bewailed the cruel misfortune that robbed him of one of the dearest attributes of man—sight! After a lapse of time the strong desire for domestic life once more led him to make another and more persistent effort, he took to music; and if unsuccessful in this, he would combine all his accomplishments, and thus win a wife. In his roaming life, we find the sequel to his last effort. He still clings, however, to the belief that in time he will succeed. This is the second time he has been to Honolulu to try his fortune. We wish him success.

THE IMPERIAL TOURIST.

The Emperor of Brazil the Guest of the Royal Geographical Society—Interesting Proceedings.

The London *Standard* of July 9 gives an account of a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, convened in honor of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and held at the London University, Burlington-street, on the previous evening. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided.

The President said the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society were always glad of an opportunity of welcoming any of their honorary members. They were particularly and especially proud to do so on this occasion when they were honored by the presence of an honorary member, whose connection with the Society was estimated not so much as one of the distinguished sovereigns of the world, but on account of the assistance and appreciation he had accorded to the Society, and for the way in which His Majesty had used his exalted position to advance the true interests of geographical science. To give any idea of the efforts in this direction by the Emperor would be to give the history of his whole reign. There were three splendid volumes on the table, showing, by means of elaborate maps, the geography of Brazil. All these works owed their origin to the liberal encouragement of the Brazilian Government, and furnished a noble monument, both in accuracy of detail and in superb execution, of an enlightened rule. In 1864 the Emperor was elected an honorary member of this Society, and he had done much to encourage the progress of South American discoveries. His Majesty had shown himself actuated by the same spirit of geographical adventure, combined with the sagacious foresight, which distinguished his ancestor, Prince Henry, the great navigator. The Emperor had established in his own country a learned society similar to this. It was called the Geographical and Historical Institute of Brazil, and His Majesty attended the meetings, and sometimes took part in the discussions.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Sir Roderick Murchison, the late President of the Society:

No. 16 BELGRAVE-SQUARE, July 10, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR HENRY: I cannot allow this auspicious day to pass, on which so enlightened a Sovereign and so warm a patron of geographical science as the Emperor of Brazil deigns to attend this special meeting which is held in his honor, without expressing to all our fellows, through yourself, the sincere gratification which I experience in seeing the commencement of your presidency thus signalized. It was my pleasing duty while I presided over the Society to dwell on the obligations we all felt when His Majesty cordially assented to our unanimous desire that he should become one of our honorary associates. His Majesty has indeed since afforded us the clearest proofs of the deep interest he takes in all our proceedings. For myself, personally, I have just reason to be proud that this illustrious Sovereign paid to your old President one of his earliest visits on his arrival in this country. Highly gratified as I was on that occasion, I felt intensely mortified that my state of health would prevent my being present when the Royal Geographical Society was specially called together to honor our Imperial associate, and, therefore, I request you to read this brief note, expressive of my grateful feelings to the meeting of this evening.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed,) RODERICK J. MURCHISON.

The Emperor, who spoke in French, and who was much cheered, expressed the great interest he took in the objects cultivated by the Royal Geographical Society. He was as ardent admirer of English literature generally, and watched attentively the proceedings of other scientific societies. He, therefore, valued the opportunity which had been afforded him of being present at one of the meetings of the learned bodies of this great and glorious metropolis. He sympathized deeply with the illness of their late President, Sir Roderick Murchison, whose career he had so long watched, and whose services to science he so much admired. His Majesty concluded by hoping that Sir Roderick might again recover his health and come among them once more.

The President—We are much gratified by His Majesty's kind words, and all of us heartily join in the hope he has expressed of a speedy return to health of our late President. We owe it to Sir Roderick that His Majesty became an honorary member of this Society at all. This is a debt which we all feel, but it makes but one of the many advantages the Society owes to him who so lately presided over it.

Mr. Markham then read a paper "On the Races of the Peruvian Andes and on the Communication Between the Andes and the Atlantic." In dealing with the latter subject, and dwelling on the size and advantages of the Amazon River, the paper concluded as follows: "Time will not permit that I should even touch upon other undertakings connected with the explorations of the Amazon and its tributaries, such as that of the Zaravi, by the recent boundary commission and others. In all these enterprises the Brazilian Government has taken the lead, and has shown an enlightened appreciation of the boundless capabilities of that great basin of the Amazon which Providence had blessed so wonderfully, and for which a bright future must surely be in store. The mind is almost bewildered in the endeavor to grasp within its compass a due conception of the stupendous proportions of that grand river, which flows so majestically through the most fertile of soils, and receives tributaries whose sources are thousands of miles distant from each other on either side. One naturally flies from the tension of intellect consequent on the study of its physical features, to dwell with pleasure on the picture of the great future which must be in store for the broad basin of the Amazon, when a constant flow of commerce will add fresh interest to its ceaseless tide. Nothing can be more likely to conduce to this consummation than the thorough examination of those splendid navigable rivers which form its chief affluents, and some of the more important of which are still so little known to geographers. In no other part of the world is there a grander field for geographical discovery and research. In no other part will the labors of the explorer be more richly repaid. I may venture to add that in no other country has a more enlightened and liberal spirit been fostered and encouraged by government than in that great Brazilian Empire, the ruler of which is himself a geographer. We all hope that His Majesty may long be spared, and that it will be his high destiny to enrich his own subjects by opening a way to the Atlantic for those Andean races, who are the descendants of the tribes which formed the Empire of the Incas."

A discussion followed, in which Capt. S. Osborne, Messrs. Augustine, Borge, Howard, Bates and Searle took part.

The Earl of Derby said that although he had been in South America he had not had the good fortune to set his foot on Brazilian soil. No one who had not seen the scenery of South America could fully understand the splendor, the glory and the beauty of nature. It was their duty to be on good terms with all the world, if other nations would let them, and there were good reasons why Brazil and England should be on the best of terms. Each country possessed what the other one wanted, and each wanted what the other one possessed. Brazil, too, was a wide and suitable field for emigration, and the weather in many parts of the country was not disagreeable to English and other Europeans. Time was when England and Brazil had some diplomatic differences, but that time had passed, and their differences were "forever set at rest." There was no reason, either socially, politically or economically, why the two countries should not have relations with each other of the most friendly and most cordial character. He heartily hoped and firmly believed that this consummation would eventually be arrived at.

After a few concluding remarks from the President, the proceedings terminated.

Secretary Robeson at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, made another visit to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday. He arrived about 10 o'clock, and was received with the usual honors by Admiral Smith, and the other officers of the post. After making a short survey of the Yard, the Secretary went on board the *Congress* which is about to start with supplies for Capt. Hall's expedition in the North. Capt. Davenport explained at length the condition of the vessel, and assured the Secretary that he deemed her well-fitted for the voyage she is about to make. The Secretary, in reply, expressed satisfaction with the entire arrangements, and after drinking the health of the Captain and success to the expedition, returned to the Yard, where he took a carriage for New-York.

Rioters in Court.

John Mahony, charged with assaulting Capt. Swift and Lieut. Cardozo, officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, on the day of the funeral of Sergt. Wyatt and Private Page, of the Ninth Regiment, was brought before the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Thomas O'Neill was arrested in the crowd on the 12th of July by Officer Gillespie, of the Detective Squad, having in his possession a navy revolver loaded and capped. Judge Shandley committed the prisoner in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of "carrying dangerous weapons." The prisoner was brought up on an application to admit him to bail.

Judge Cardozo declined to interfere, and remanded the prisoner, pending the action of Judge Shandley.

RECAPTURED CRIMINALS.

The Latest Escape of Convicts from the Massachusetts State Prison—The Pursuit and Rearrest—Curious Position of Dorsey, the "Prisoners' Friend."

From the Boston Herald, July 22.

The facts connected with the escape of ANDREW J. FREEMAN and JOHN DUNNAKIN from the Massachusetts State Prison, the cutting away of the wall of the [illegible], the passage to an officer's room, their prying apart of solid iron bars to make room for egress, their flight over the wall, and all the incidents then chronicled, are too fresh in the mind to need any further recapitulation now. The reader scarcely needs to be reminded of the rearrest of FREEMAN last Monday, but there are some incidents connected with the case in the interim while he was at liberty, which it may be well to place before the public, now that DUNNAKIN, the most accomplished of the pair, is again incarcerated in his revolutionary home, where he has spent over half his life, and where he is under sentence for seventeen years more.

HUNT FOR THE FUGITIVES.

From the moment the two prisoners passed beyond the iron bars which restrained their liberty up to the hour of their return to his custody, Warden HAYNES has been constant and assiduous in his efforts to secure them. His first movement was the published reward of $[illegible] for their return, and the sending of [illegible] descriptive lists to the principal towns and cities in New-England. Then, as the daily papers chronicled arrests which he thought might be of either party, he made journeys for personal examinations or wrote letters to the Police authorities. When FREEMAN was arrested and examined before the Police Court in Lowell, the fact that a woman was sent for to bail him who had a brother in the prison whom she once aided in an attempt to escape, raised some suspicions in the mind of Deputy Marshal BOWLES, who wrote to the Warden. The circulars sent out by the Warden at the time of the escape were explicit in their description of both men, FREEMAN's being as follows: "FREEMAN is twenty-six years old, five feet nine inches high, has gray eyes, black hair and dark complexion. Marks—Sailor drinking out of a bottle, in blue and red ink, and anchor, in blue ink on right arm; heart and shield on left arm." If the Police either at Lawrence or Lowell had thought to have examined his person, his identity must have been established at once. Mr. HAYNES having received the letter on Saturday night, kept his own counsel, telling no one of what he had learned, and took the first train for Lowell and returned with FREEMAN at [illegible]. As they entered the main door of the prison Mrs. HAYNES, who was in the private office, stepped out into the hall, when FREEMAN, who was changed since his "French leave," surprised her by a touch of the hat and a "good morning, Mrs. HAYNES," not in the least crestfallen, but on the contrary, as he expressed it, actually relieved from the oppressive conflict with his fears of recapture.

THE ARREST OF DUNNAKIN.

The circumstances which led to the arrest of DUNNAKIN are as follows: The Warden knew he had a sister living in New-York or Brooklyn, and from some information which he had obtained, he suspected that the man was or had been in that vicinity. He asked FREEMAN some careless questions about his companion, and FREEMAN told him that he was sick. Divining that he would most likely be at his sister's under such circumstances, he at once endeavored to ascertain her exact abode, and was successful in a very short time. On Thursday he went to the office of Major JONES, and laid all the facts before him, and that night Detectives W. K. JONES and PINKHAM were sent on for him. They arrived in Brooklyn on Friday morning and at once sought the assistance of the Police, which was cheerfully given. Nothing was done during the day except to fix the location of the house. At night the house was "piped" at front and rear to prevent any possibility of escape, and to arrest DUNNAKIN if he should happen to come in during the evening. At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the Boston detectives and four Brooklyn officers went to the house and rang the bell. The prisoner himself came to the door, when one of the local police inquired for his brother-in-law by name. DUNNAKIN called him, and came down himself to take another look at the officers. When the brother-in-law came down Mr. JONES made known his errand, so much confusing the man that he could hardly speak, and he went up and informed his wife that JONES was wanted. Her sisterly affection was aroused at once and her replies were so confused as to give no satisfaction except to indicate that the prisoner was in the house. Mr. JONES had not seen him for fifteen years and did not know him. JONES went to speak to another officer, and in the meantime DUNNAKIN came out of the basement door, under the front one and walked away a rod or two before being discovered. The officers had orders to let no one pass, and as soon as he was seen JONES and another officer gave chase. After a hard run for half a mile they caught him, and as they put their hands upon him, he gave up, saying he could not resist for he was disabled. But for this he declared he would never have been taken alive.

HIS RETURN TO PRISON.

The prisoner was taken by Officers JONES and PINKHAM aboard the train of the Shore Line on Saturday afternoon, arriving at the Boston and Albany Depot at 11½ P. M. They then took a hack and drove immediately to the prison and DUNNAKIN made his fourth entrance to the institution before midnight, having been gone four months. He was first sentenced with his father for two years; next he served twelve years on a thirty years' sentence on eight charges, being pardoned and going into the army, from which he deserted, and six years ago he was returned on a sentence of twenty-three years. As he entered the door hand-cuffed on Saturday night he was met by the Warden, who extended his hand and said, "Good evening, DUNNAKIN, I am glad to see you." With a sigh the unfortunate man yielded his hand, and answered, amid tears and hysterical laughter, "I can't say I am glad to be here; but you have got the boy back again." After a word or two more he was sent to his cell, reporters not being allowed to disturb him by conversation in his affliction, and at such an hour of night. In all probability he will stay in prison the remainder of his life.

DORSEY, "THE PRISONERS' FRIEND."

On Thursday Warden HAYNES was somewhat surprised to receive by express a package from Pawtucket, R. I., containing the shirt worn away from the prison by FREEMAN, together with the keys to DUNNAKIN's tool-drawer in the spring-bed shop. There was also inclosed a slip of paper with the following note:

A PARI-DUX.—A freeman's shirt, March 14, 1871. A FREEMAN's shirt, July 19, 1871, and yet a *freeman's* a slave.

Genesis xli. 45: "And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath Paaneah," which in the Coptic signifies a revealer of secrets, or the man to whom secrets are revealed.

Genesis xxxix. 12, 16: "He left his garment with me, and fled, and got him out. And she laid up his garment by her until his lord came home."

In the same bundle was the following letter, addressed to FREEMAN, which makes its own revelations and explanations somewhat startling in their character, and which, if the writer was a resident of this State, would render him amenable to somewhat severe penalties. As the prisoners escaped on the night of the 12th of March, their journey to Pawtucket must have been pretty direct, as by the note it was seen that they were at Dorsey's on the 14th. Comment on this feature of the case is not now necessary; the public must be judges of the matter:

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 19, 1871.

Mr. Andrew J. Freeman:

When you and your companion placed yourselves in my power on the 14th of March last, it was a pleasure to me to feed you, to advise you to adopt a new mode of life, to work honestly and diligently with your hands for a living in the future. You and your friend promised most faithfully thus to do, and that you would inform me from time to time of your good faith in the premises. I was at some pains, trouble and expense to put you on the road to happiness. It seems you have forgotten everything you promised, which has resulted, as I told you it would, in your finding your way back to your old quarters. You asked for an old shirt—I gave you a new one.

I promised you something, too. I said, when the time arrived, I would return the shirt you wore to the State of Massachusetts, and that my friend, Mr. HAYNES, should be appointed its receiver. By today's express I send it, prepaid, to the Warden, that you may know I am not forgetful, and that "the time has arrived."

The story of your escape, as you related it, was marvelous, wonderful. I was not content until I made a voyage to Charlestown, and beheld with my own eyes that which to me was as much a miracle as the liberation of Paul and Silas from the prison at Philippi; only not like them, you have abused your liberty. If the Warden in his mercy determines not to inflict upon you the penalty under the statute for escaping from his custody, it will be a God-like exhibition of his earthly power, and I would fain hope him capable of such an act of grace!!! Good-bye.

Your well-wisher, H. C. L. DORSEY.

P. S.—DUNNAKIN gave me the keys as a token of his thankfulness for my hospitality. I'll send them to Mr. HAYNES with this, so that if he (DUNNAKIN) follows in your footsteps, they will be all ready and at hand for him to unlock his tool drawer and go to work without loss of time. DORSEY.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE VACATION.

The prisoners have had an unenviable time of it since their escape. They have been constantly in fear of being recaptured, and their imaginations have magnified every real danger and manufactured many which had no other existence. They have traveled in all the New-England States, through Canada, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and have been as far West as St. Louis, never remaining in one place any great length of time. While in New-York, and also in other places, they met many men whom they had seen as convicts or visitors at the prison, and they dared not trust themselves in the way of identification when a reward was set upon their heads, and therefore they roamed from place to place, "seeking rest and finding none." While walking down Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, one afternoon together, they met Detective JONES, of the State Police. They at once suspected that he was after them, which was wholly imaginative. He did not recognize them, and had no thought of them, but their guilty forebodings drove them out of the city. Again, in Buffalo, N. Y., they stepped into a furniture-store, and had commenced conversation with one of the clerks, when Mr. TAY, Treasurer of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, came in at the door. Terrified with fear, they dodged behind a pile of furniture, and made a speedy exit from the store and from the city. If Mr. TAY had seen them he would have recognized them at once, for he was frequently at the prison and was intimate with both.

But the hardest part of the case is yet to be told. It was probably on their flight from Buffalo to New-York, on the Erie Road, that a serious accident befell DUNNAKIN. The stories of the two seem to indicate this. DUNNAKIN has a shoulder all smashed up, and he says he fell from a train on the Erie Road, but from the circumstance it is probable that he saw or fancied he saw an officer on board whose errand was his capture, and jumped off while the train was running. This was about five weeks ago, and explains his disability to resist capture. He then went to his sister's house, where he has since remained. He is still in a disabled condition.

He was very reticent on his passage hither, but gives a very different account of his movements from that of FREEMAN. He says they walked all the way to New-York, where he has [illegible], with the exception of his visit to Buffalo. He is greatly changed, his whiskers having grown out full and he is somewhat emaciated.

He had never heard of FREEMAN's arrest, but was growing somewhat uneasy at not receiving an expected letter from him. If he had known of his companion's capture he would have left.

FREEMAN'S ERRAND EAST.

Shortly after FREEMAN's escape a letter written in cypher was found in his cell, which every one except the Warden was unable to read. Mr. HAYNES succeeded in translating it, however, and found by it that another prisoner was in league with the two, knew of their intended escape, and had arranged a system of subsequent correspondence. FREEMAN's errand to Massachusetts, as is learned, was to meet one of the convicts (probably the one who wrote the cypher letter) on the expiration of his sentence, which was one day last week. It may not be judicious to speak more definitely in regard to this person. He and FREEMAN and DUNNAKIN, so near as is known, were to enter into a copartnership for burglarious purposes, and FREEMAN's capture of breaking and entering at Lowell was to provide himself with pistols and other tools to begin business with. All this has failed now, however, and the liberated man, as he reads these lines, can sympathize with his more unfortunate accomplices, who are doomed to more servitude yet.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No.
[illegible]—Conkling et al. vs. King et al.
117—Leggett et al. vs. Skinner et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6522	Rooney vs. Shipman.	—	Selig vs. Schneider.
6160	Brosnan vs. Duffy.	—	Canepa vs. Franchi.
6201	Fabisch vs. Lowenstein.	—	Davidson vs. Mathewson.
—	Judd vs. Beman.	—	Farnum vs. Parry.
—	Coughlin vs. White.	—	Groom vs. Wolff.
5378	Heyman vs. Parker.	6023	Miller vs. Doying.
6190	Sullivan vs. Kinsch.	6077	Belzer vs. Schuler.
6314	Orr vs. Holmes.	—	Burdseye vs. Donovan.
—	Aronson vs. Warsaner.	6732	Benham vs. First National Refrigerator Co.
—	Murphy vs. Prendergrast.		
—	Simmons vs. Roberts.	6652	Cohen vs. Rohner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Frederick E. Luthy, John M. Luhr and Eugene Koehler; gambling.	3	The People vs. Peter Johnson; burglary.
2	The People vs. Michael Donohoe; felonious assault and battery.	4	The People vs. George Hirsh; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

A. G. P. Dodge et al. vs. Edward Lambert; both motions denied; no costs.

Sophy Donnelly vs. John E. Donnelly; motion granted.

George L. Roberts vs. Robert H. Roberts; report confirmed and order granted.

Vincent Nemeath vs. Harriet S. Nemeath; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth McD. Jaudon vs. Frank Jaudon; motion to confirm report of referee denied.

Michael Mulligan vs. Catharine Mulligan; proof of service and of default wanted.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company vs. G. Howland, et al.; motion denied, &c.

Chas. Fleck vs. Margaret Dietrich; motion granted.

E. H. Vance vs. James M. Michell; motion denied on plaintiff stipulating, &c.

Horace K. Thurber vs. Phillip Blanz, &c. I think there should be a stay on the appeal from the order affirming the order made by me upon the plaintiff, giving security for the costs of the appeal, and paying the costs of the motion.

J. G. Hager vs. Bowery National Bank of New-York; Bail may be taxed, &c.

Sarah Ivy vs. George E. Perry et al.; motion denied on plaintiff stipulating, &c., costs to abide event.

Elizabeth Davis vs. George B. Davis; report confirmed.

Jackson vs. Freemont; all the proceedings subsequent to the default must be vacated, and the case sent back for trial, costs to abide event.

Lawless vs. O'Mahony; memorandum for counsel.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Drummond et al.; motion denied with leave to renew.

In re The Harmony Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

Mitchell vs. Alden; motion granted.

Lansing vs. Republic News Company; motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew on showing merits, on payments of costs.

Loughran vs. Myers; Roberts vs. Fuller et al.; motions denied.

Miller vs. Geret et al.; default opened on payment of $5 costs, defendant to answer in five days and to refer if plaintiffs so elect, and proceed to trial on two days' notice.

Anna P. Secor vs. James M. Finigan; order refused, &c.

Janies E. Smith vs. James W. Ogden, Jr., et al.; order granted confirming report of referee.

Bergain vs. Erting et al.; motion for substitution granted.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild; reference may be taken to fix suitable alimony; the complaint is not so verified as to justify an injunction, that part of the motion is denied with leave to renew.

Smith vs. Central Park Hotel Company et al.; order settled.

Martha Sherman vs. Daniel Parish; motion denied.

The People, &c. vs. C. L. Monell; application refused.

Leggett et al. vs. Arnold et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on affidavits on payment of $10 costs.

Robbins et al. vs. Whittaker; if the defendant will stipulate to admit the items to be correct, if any such be proven reference will be denied, otherwise granted.

Tyng vs. Fields et al.; see memorandum of decision.

The Continental Bank vs. Randall; two cases; both motions denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 24.

By Judge Freedman.

Antonio Phillin vs. Samuel Levy; order granted.

John McGuire vs. Joseph Rossy same decision.

James A. Polhamus et al. vs. John Bonner et al.; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

William Ettinger vs. The Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; default opened on payment of $25 costs.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS—LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Jabez A. Bostwick vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This action was originally brought to recover about $4,000, the value of cotton shipped by the plaintiff at Cincinnati to New-York, under an agreement made with defendants' agent that it should be carried in the usual time by "all rail" to New-York. Two days after the cotton had left Cincinnati, defendants' agent sent down a bill of lading, the printed part of which permitted the cotton to be carried by "rail and water," and exempting the carrier from perils of the sea. The proof showed that the plaintiff's attention was never called to the stipulations in the bill of lading; that the usual time for transportation to New-York was seven days, and that on the 30th day after shipment the steamer *Allegheny*, with the cotton on board, was wrecked at sea and the cotton lost. The Court below gave judgment against the plaintiff, holding that a bill of lading is a contract, and that the parol agreement to carry "all rail" was merged in the written bill of lading; that the plaintiff could not recover for delay, because his action was on contract and not in tort. From this judgment plaintiff took his appeal to the Court of Appeals, where a decision has been rendered in his favor, the Court holding that the plaintiff having lost control of his cotton before the bill of lading was sent to him, it did not do away with the proven agreement to carry "all rail," and that plaintiff could show the delay with a view to establish a breach of contract. The Court accordingly rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff, reversing the judgment of the Court below. D. M. Porter for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Amasa J. Parker for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHT OF ONE JUDGE TO REVIEW THE ORDERS OF ANOTHER JUDGE.

The People, &c., vs. Claudius L. Monell.—In this case, Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, made an order for the examination of witnesses in order to perpetuate their testimony under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. The party against whom this order of Judge Monell operated now makes a motion before Judge CARDOZO for a stay of proceedings on Judge Monell's order. Judge CARDOZO refuses the stay on the merits, while he recognizes the right to review Judge Monell's decision, in the following opinion:

Application is made to me for a writ of *certiorari* and stay of proceedings pending the same to review an order made by Judge Monell in a suit pending in the Superior Court for the perpetuation of the testimony of a witness under article 5, chapter 7, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. The ground urged against the order is that the affidavit on which it was issued "does not disclose any reason why the witness should be examined before the trial." The affidavit shows that the applicant, to procure the perpetuation of the testimony, is a party to a suit actually pending in the Superior Court, and that the testimony of the witness is material and necessary to the prosecution of the suit. This is all that the statute requires. No special ground need be disclosed or exist when the application is made under the fifth article of the title. It is otherwise when evidence is taken conditionally under the first article. There can be no doubt that Judge Monell was right, and the present application should be refused. I may add that the defendant can raise the objection which he makes, which goes to the jurisdiction of the officer at the trial of the action, and if it be overruled can review the ruling regularly on proper exceptions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65 [illegible]		200 Con. Coal of Md.	38¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112¼	200 do.	38¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	112¼	500 Pacific Mail..b. c.	44
500 do.	113	20 Cum. Coal & Iron.	45
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112¾	100 Mariposa Min. b. c.	7½
10,000 do.	113	100 Mariposa Pf. b. c.	9½
5,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax	20	300 Am. Mer. Union.	52½
5,000 Ga. St. 6s	84¼	10 do.	52½
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.	57¾	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	95¼
		200 Erie	28¾
4,000 Mo. State 6s	97	200 Reading..bet. call.	111
2,000 Ala. St. 8s	100	100 Union Pacific	27
1,000 Long Dock Bds.	90¼	1000 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	107¾
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds.	98½	200 Clevel. & Pitts.	119½
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.	87¾	300 Chi. & N. W.	66¼
4,000 do.	87½	200 do.	66½
11,000 Un. Pa. L. G.	81	50 do.	67
13,000 Un. Pacific, Inc.	81	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. c.	88¾
4,000 do.	80½	100 do.	88¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C.	92	100 New-Jer. Cen.	106¾
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	102¼	100 Chi. & Rock I.	106½
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	92	100 do. bet. call.	106¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	92	200 Mil. & St. Paul.	57½
30,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	99	100 M. & St. Paul Pf. c.	79½
1,000 L. S. Div. Bds.	99	100 Tol., Wa. & West.	57½
3,000 Ill. & Iowa 1st.	95	400 do.	57¾
30 Cen. Nat. Bank.	106¼	45 Del., Lack. & W.	108
200 West. Un. Tel.	56½	100 Han. & St. Jos.	79
200 do. bet. call.	56¾	100 do.	79¼
200 do.	56¾	100 do.	79¼
1800 do.	56½	50 Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	90
500 do.	56¾	100 do.	80¼
500 do.	56	10 Pitts., F. W. & C.	98

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115¼	20 U. S. Express	54½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bs.	113¼	200 Reading Railroad	111
20,000 do.	112¾	200 L. S. & M. So. R. R.	107¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20, Reg.	112¼	100 C. & N. W. b. c.	67
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds.	97¼	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
2,000 do.	97¾	200 do. b. c.	88¾
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	57¼	100 C. C. C. & Ind. R. R.	99
		5 N. J. Central R. R.	106
31,000 Ten. St. 6s, n., b. c.	72¾	50 Chic. & R. I'd R.	107¼
5,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M.	87¾	150 do.	107
5,000 do.	87½	100 do. b. c.	107
100 Con. Coal of Md.	38	100 M. & St. Paul R.	58
200 do.	38	100 do. b. c.	57¾
200 Spring M. Coal, b. c.	72	200 M. & St. Paul Pf.	79¾
200 Pac. M. St'm'p Co.	44¼	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf. b. c.	89
200 do.	44¼	200 T. W. & W. b. c.	58¼
200 do. b. c.	44¼	200 C. C. & I. C. R. b. c.	24
		100 W. U. Tel. b. c.	56¾

MONDAY, July 24—P. M.

There is a little more tone to the Railway Speculation at the Stock Exchange, and some signs of recovery from the extreme depression at the close of last week in several of the Western Roads. The buying, however, is not, as yet, very vigorous, and it will require another day or two to establish a decided improvement. The Miscellaneous list was active on Western Telegraph, the sales being at 56¾@56½ ₩ cent.

The sales of Gold were at 111¾@111⅞@112@111⅞ ₩ cent., the quotation at 3 o'clock being 111⅞ ₩ cent.—the same as on Saturday. The Foreign Exchanges were weak, and 60 days London, 110¼ ₩ cent. net to 110½ ₩ cent., less a brokerage. The offerings considerably in advance of the demand.

In the afternoon, it was reported from the Gold Room that a new combination had been formed to *Bull* the price of Gold, and, confirmatory of this, the sales were advanced, first to 112 ₩ cent., at which price the new party bought $500,000, and then to 112⅛ ₩ cent. The Public Funds, which were somewhat dull in the morning, advanced to 113 ₩ cent. for the 6 ₩ cents, 5-20s of 1867, and to 113@113⅛ ₩ cent. for the 5 ₩ cents 10-40s, and the other descriptions firm in proportion. As the London figures continue strong, purchases were made here for transmission abroad, on the stiff appearance of Gold.

We have nothing new to report of Money. The rates, on call loan, are 3 to 4 ₩ cent., and on short time 4@5 ₩ cent. per annum.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night.

The Railways made a decided advance at the close.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 24.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	113
American Gold	111⅞	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95¼	95⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	91	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	107⅛
North-west Common	66⅜	68⅛
North-west Preferred	88¾	89⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	57⅛	59⅛
Lake Shore	107⅛	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	56⅛	57⅛
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Union Pacific	27	28
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	87⅛	87⅛
Consolidated Coal	38⅛	37

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 24.

Gold receipts	$1,127,000 56
Gold payments	409,172 35
Gold balance	80,361,167 01
Currency receipts	376,956 46
Currency payments	356,270 41
Currency balance	5,756,997 47
Customs	443,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	115¼	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	114¼	10-40 registered	112¾
5-20 coup., '64	113¾	10-40 coupon	113
5-20 coup., '65	113¾	6s Currency	113¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	73	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	72¾	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Va. 6s, old	73	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Va. 6s, new bonds	72¾	Ky. 6s	98
Va. 6s, reg., '67	[illegible]	Ind. 6s, War loan	100
Va. 6s, Consol. bonds	70	Ind. 5s	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	20	Mich. 6s, '73	99
Ga. 6s	84¼	Mich. 6s, '78	99
Ga. 7s, new bonds	94	Mich. 6s, '83	99
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	97	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	105
N. C. 6s, Special tax	20¼	N. Y. 6s, Coup. B'ty L.	105
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	57¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103¼
Mo. 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	97¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Cal. 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Conn. 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ala. 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 6s, Funded	60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	51	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¾	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. cons. con.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94¾
Erie 1st, ext.	101¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86¼
Erie 1st, ind.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	89
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	97	Ills. & So. I. 1st	87¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	89	Chi., R. I. & P.	101
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	89	Mor. & Essex 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	N. J. Cen. n. bds.	103¾
Long Dock Bds.	90¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100¾
Harlem 1st, 7s	102¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	101
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	92	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	93
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	95	Clev. & P. 2d	100
M. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	120	Clev. & P. 3d	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	111	Clev. & P. 4th	94
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	97¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & M. 1st	92
Cen. Pac. Bds.	98¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93¾
U. Pac. 1st bds.	87	St. L. & I. M. 1st	94¾
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	81¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103¾
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Mar. & Cin. 1st	95¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99¾	Col., Chi. & I. 1st	87¾
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	102¾	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	93¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	100¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	97¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90¾
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	97	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	25
Tol. & W. 1st M. St. L. d.	89¾	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	84
Tol. & W. 2d	93		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	106½
Manhattan	155	Metropolitan	136¾
Merchants'	116	People's	145
Mechanics'	135	East River	112½
Union	135	Market	120
America	146¼	Nassau	105
City	225	Corn Exchange	122
North River	94	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	125
Fulton	150	Marine	155
Gallatin National	121	Import'rs' & Traders'	181
Merchants' Exch'ge	90¼	Park	155
Leather Manufac'trs	180	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts	101
State of New-York	112	N. Y. National Ex'ge	101
Commerce	117	Central National	106¾
Ocean	85	Second National	105
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	112¼
Bank of the Republic	118	Gold Exchange	60
Bank of N. America	104¼	Bkers' & Brok'rs' Ass.	80

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¾	101
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Central	60¾	60¾
Reading	111	111⅛
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	48¾	47¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¾
Northern Central	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation	36¼	36¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¾

The following are the comparative earnings of the Hanibal and St. Joseph Road for the first six months of the present year:

January	$169,396 67	$211,307 00
February	179,364 03	240,853 35
March	239,438 10	224,233 09
April	250,060 84	324,424 50
May	282,580 24	269,997 33
June	217,316 68	278,808 33
Total	$1,367,756 71	$1,589,356 00
Decrease this year		221,619 29

The *Mark Lane Express*, of July 10, says:

"The past week opened as though a rainy season had commenced; but on Wednesday there were indications of fairer weather, which came in full reality on Friday, greatly to the advantage of haymakers, many of whose crops were long in the fields in a very doubtful position. Much has certainly been discolored; but we hope the quality has not materially suffered; still, the dampness of the soil and the night dews may heat the stacks where it was hastily gathered, and much work has yet to be done. Those who cut first, and sold their produce at a high price, are now likely to have a good second crop, and the bulk generally exceeds expectation, whatever be its quality. Indeed, in some localities, the swathe has been very heavy. While the hay harvest was more immediately in danger, apprehensions were also entertained for the Wheat, much having been laid by its late rapid growth and the rough winds as well as heavy showers; but, with a set-in of fine weather, this may be righted again, and so may the Barley, while the other crops have been benefited by the abundant showers. The trade in the present doubtful aspect has very little altered, though a few markets evinced weakness and accepted a decline of 1s. ₩ quarter; but there has been such fickleness all through this season, that no feeling of certainty can exist, and prices must rise or fall as the weather-tide influences them. But at any rate stocks in the country have either got low, or farmers believe in a paying future, as our weekly sales are still 7,700 quarters below those of 1870. Foreign arrivals have, indeed, been more plentiful, and the cessation of the French demand has very much disappointed exporters here; but as we have yet two months to provide for, many changes may happen. Bread has already been made of new Wheat from the south of France, and Wheat of this year's growth has been selling in Spain; but no great bulk has yet been gathered, and they are still late in Germany, and the late rains have caused some fears not only in Hungary, but in Russia. In Belgium, Holland, France and at New-York values have been declining moderately; and should the weather take up permanently, we must expect to see a more moderate range, though there seems nothing in the future to warrant the expectation of such low rates as were paid throughout last year. The arrivals off the coast since the 30th of June were 47 cargoes, of which 30 cargoes were Wheat, 10 Maize, 5 Barley, 1 Beans, and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 7 cargoes in all, viz.: Galatz, 48s. 6d.; Wallachian, 44s.; Danubian, 41s.@42s.; Ghirka, 48s. 1½d.@51s.; Marianopoli, 50s.; Rye 1 do., at 29s. 6d.; Oats, 3 do., at 18s. 6d.@22s.; Maize, 12 do., 29s. 6d.@35s. 3d.; Barley, 3 do., 26s.@28s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 38,634 quarters at 59s. 1d., against 46,222 quarters at 51s. 6d. in 1870. The London averages were 59s. 8d. on 475 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 1st of July were 718,119 cwt. Wheat, and 57,665 cwt. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security. HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Hides, bales	882
Bees-wax, pkgs.	9	Leather, sides	5,830
Cotton, bales	4,014	Moss, bales	20
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	32	Spirits Turp., bbls.	337
Copper, bbls.	62	Rosin, bbls.	4,005
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	6	Pork, pkgs.	150
Eggs, bbls.	1,042	Cut-meats, pkgs.	82
Flour, bbls.	17,967	Grease, pkgs.	87
Wheat, bushels	92,650	Lard, pkgs.	367
Corn, bushels	284,550	Lard, kegs.	100
Oats, bushels	58,762	Stearine, pkgs.	80
Malt, bushels	650	Butter, pkgs.	1,319
Flax-seed, bags	8	Cheese, pkgs.	4,412
Beans, bbls.	87	Tallow, pkgs.	60
Corn-meal, bbls.	110	Starch, boxes	1,025
Corn-meal, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds.	484
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,462
Hops, bales	62	Whisky, bbls.	176
Hides, No.	467	Wool, bales	367

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—2 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 600 bbls. Flour, 2,107 boxes Bacon, 7 cases Mowing-machines, 10 pkgs. Furs, 27,505 boxes Cheese, 1,157 pkgs. Butter, 20 cases Spokes, 10 bbls. Pork, 145 tcs. Lard, 130 boxes Extract.

By the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, for Liverpool—320 hhds. Syrup, 50 bbls. Syrup, 38,952 bushels Corn, 85 bales Cotton, 7,990 bushels Wheat, 240 hhds. Tobacco, 150 tons Clay.

By the steamer *Erin*, for London—220 boxes clothes-pins, 1,200 Oars, 389 hhds. Tobacco, 60 cases Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 56 pkgs. Hides and Skins, 25 tcs. Beef, 67,067 bushels Wheat, 886 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 275 bales Hops, 25 tcs. Lard, 83 cases Essential Oil, 23,512 bushels Corn, 39 boxes Extract, 3,000 Staves, 35 pkgs. Butter, 77 cases Sewing machines, 30 tcs. Bellies.

In the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—19,908 bushels Wheat, 4,901 boxes Cheese, 724 bbls. Flour, 324 pkgs. Butter, 161 bbls. Rosin, 60 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Lard, 60 bbls. Lard, 97 bbls. Fish-oil, 12 bbls. Lard-oil, 75 hhds. Tallow.

In the bark *Speranza*, for Gloucester—25,211 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour.

In the bark *Lavinia*, for Cork and orders—4,375 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—50 cases Tobacco, 500 tcs. Lard, 308 hhds. Tobacco, 11,685 bushels Wheat, 102 boxes Bacon, 13 bales Skins, 22 bags Wood, 250 boxes Tallow, 117 pkgs. Clothes-pins, 150 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the ship *E. C. Winthrop*, for Cronstadt—4,294 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *New-York*, for Gibraltar and orders—5,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Extract, 280 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Elizabeth*, for Oporto—12,000 Staves, 180 bbls. Rosin, 8 bbls. Lard, 12,340 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Primus*, for Genoa—1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine, 5,100 cases Naphtha.

By the bark *Chief*, for Trieste—2,518 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7@7 50 for Pots, and at $9@9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately inquired for at former rates.

BRICKS—Have been in less request at less buoyant prices.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady on, however, a light trade.

COCOA—Has been quiet at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request at a further advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. on very light offerings; sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bags, by the *Zouave*, 488 bags by the *Ptolemy*, 500 bags by the *South America*, and 400 bags (Santos) by the *Sojourner*, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this evening is 97,907 bags here, and about 61,000 bags at Baltimore. A moderate inquiry has been noted for other kinds at very firm rates; 2,000 bags Maracaibo were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate call for early delivery at a partial reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., with sales reported of 1,307 bales, including 405 bales to shippers, 164 bales to spinners, 37 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales in transit. And for forward delivery, 12,200 bales were disposed of, basis of Low Middling, at ⅛c. ₩ lb. off Saturday's quotations, including, on Saturday evening, for August, 800 bales at 19⅝c.; 100 bales each August and September at 19 11-16c., together; 100 bales each August and September at 19⅝c., together; September, 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 1,200 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 19½c.; November, 100 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; December, 400 bales at 18¾c.; January, 100 bales at 18¾c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19½c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c.; August, 600 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 1,200 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; September, 600 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 1,200 bales at 19⅛c., 800 bales at 19⅛c., 800 bales at 19 1-16c.; October, 300 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18 13-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18¾c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c.; Exchange, 700 bales August for 700 bales September, even. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 19⅝c.; September, 19.60c.; October, 19c. The receipts at this port today were 4,014 bales, including 2,582 bales from New-Orleans, 36 bales from Norfolk, 1,230 bales from Galveston, 69 bales from Wilmington, 85 bales from Savannah, and 12 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛	21¼
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,014
Receipts last week	7,774
Receipts since the preceding week	4,270
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,026,518
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	760,463
Receipts preceding year	588,423
Exports since our last	85
Exports since Sept. 1	602,096
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	396,860
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,277
Estimated stock here	39,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday. Bales.	Thus far last week, includ'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	161	Ex. 300	420	1,524	284
New-Orleans	437	801	1,452	4,905	1,485
Mobile	216	173	670	926	172
Savannah	65	283	285	678	1,307
Charleston	95	101	349	1,130	175
Wilmington	8	10	10	70	8
Norfolk	95	101	217	673	271
Baltimore	22	97	201	295	10
New-York	347	12	183	571	1,227
Boston	....	15	18	47	485
Various	....	....	....	C. P. 15	
Total	1,494	1,963	3,976	10,826	4,654
This day last week	2,133	1,843	Va. 15	10,826	
This day last year	1,080	1,071	....	....	4,654
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,918,627
Same time last year					2,846,853

FEATHERS—Have been in light request at unchanged rates.

FISH—There has been a rather slow movement reported since our last, on the basis of previous quotations, on moderate offerings.

FRUIT—The demand has been on a restricted scale. Values show no change of moment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate call for all grades of State and Western Flour, with prices steadily favoring purchasers, on pretty free offerings. Of shipping extras, some 2,500 bbls. were placed on the basis of $5 80 for very good, and $5 65@$5 70 for fair, delivered. Desirable lots of Superfine were in exceptionally light stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 75; good to fancy at $5 75@$5 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 60; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 75, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour ₩ bbl.	$3 25	@$4 25
Sour Flour	4 25	@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 40	@ 5 00
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 45	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75	@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 15	@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65	@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in light request, within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., at $5 15@$6 35 for poor to good, and at $6 55@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been rather more freely purchased, ranging from $3 85@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active, ranging from $3 25@$3 80 for White and Yellow Western; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15	@$6 35
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55	@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85	@ 5 50
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25	@ 4 10
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 00	@19 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows rather more activity and firmness, with a good export and some milling inquiry noted. The chief trade has been in Spring, which has been pretty freely purchased at an advance of about a cent a bushel, including No. 2 at $1 35@$1 38 for fair to strictly prime afloat, and $1 33 for prime in store, and $1 32@$1 36 for steamer grades, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35 for fair to prime, and No. 1 at $1 42 for strictly prime, afloat, of which latter, however, only a boat-load was reported as having been sold at the quotation. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been rather quiet within the range of from $1 38@$1 45 ₩ bushel; the chief sale was of 18,000 bushels new Amber Michigan, to arrive, at $1 40 ₩ bushel, for export. White Wheat was dull and heavy, with but little call for any grade; 3,000 bushels new crop Southern Illinois were purchased, for shipment, at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 52; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 46, chiefly at $1 45 for old, and $1 40@$1 42 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 41, afloat, No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 38, afloat, and $1 38 in store; Soft do. $1 25@$1 32; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 42; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 45@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 38@$1 43 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in very brisk demand, mainly for trade and speculative purposes, though partly for shipment, at a shade better prices, though closing tamely. The main business has been in Mixed Western at 65c.@68½c., chiefly at 66c. for dry samples, the latter having been the closing quotation. White and Yellow Corn were inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 370,000 bushels at 64c.@70c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66c. for dry samples of Canal afloat, and 64c.@67½c. for steamer grades; 67c. for prime Mixed Western, August delivery, seller's option; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western and Southern, and nominally 80c.@85c. for White Western and Southern. Rye has been inactive within the nominal range of from 85c.@95c. for ordinary to choice New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt has been quite dull from 90c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in more confident demand, and quoted a shade higher, closing quite firmly. The dealings were mainly in Mixed Western at 60c.@61c., closing at 61c. afloat, and 60c. in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 58c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New and Old Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c.@61c. for Mixed Western, 61c. for State, 64c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the higher price for fancy lots of Ohio, and 55c.@60c. for new crop Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 500 bbls. Flour, 7,[illegible]

Wheat, and 38,952 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 87,067 bushels Wheat, and 23,512 bushels Corn, for London; 724 bbls. Flour, and 19,908 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 500 bbls. Flour, and 25,211 bushels Wheat, for Gloucester; 11,685 bushels Wheat, for Bremen; 12,340 bushels Wheat, for Oporto.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	July 3, 1871. Bushels.	July 10, 1871. Bushels.	July 17, 1871. Bushels.	July 24, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	321,556	368,163	402,659	482,462
Corn	348,818	634,954	759,470	945,509
Rye	96,238	98,940	87,379	87,144
Oats	281,964	274,099	227,681	190,205
Malt	132,101	109,541	221,712	221,389
Peas	34,100	62,290	86,294	34,441

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly on a moderate call.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted firm, at $1 10 for shipping and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at from $[illegible] 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quiet on the basis of previous quotations.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant prices. We quote the range from 8c.@15c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 20@27c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 62 bales; exports, 275 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—There has been a firm market noted for most kinds of stock, on a fairly active trade.

LEATHER—There has been a less urgent call for Hemlock Tanned Sole, which, however, has been without change in value. The offerings show some increase, chiefly in the line of common stock. In Union Crop and Rough Leather, trade has been fairly active. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26c.@28c.; Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; California, Light, 26c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Rough, 28c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull, but without quotable alteration as to values. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 38c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 28c.@36c. for old, and 23c.@43c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 58c.@[illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been firm and in request, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. strained at $2 [illegible], and 250 bbls. Pale on private terms; exports, 1,141 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noted. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted weaker, at 47c.@48c. ₩ gallon, and has been without activity; sales have been reported of only 50 bbls.; exports, 1,000 cases for Genoa. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c.; Crude nominal; Rosin, $2 40@$[illegible] 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on more liberal offerings and a rather moderate inquiry, mostly for Mess, Prime Mess and Extra Prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 75, closing at $14 50 for New City and Western Mess; $12@$12 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess, chiefly at $13, for 500 bbls., for prompt and September to November delivery, and $12 for Rumps ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $14 50@$14 60, closing at $14 50, seller August; $14 87 seller September and October; sales, 3,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request at from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats continue in demand and steady at 12c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do. in tight tcs.; 5½c.@6½c. for shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, and 7½c. for Bellies, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 225 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate request at 8¼c.@8c. for ice-cured fancy cuts, 8c. for old Cumberland, and 7c. for old Short Ribs; sales, 380 pkgs. Lard has been in slack request at yielding prices; sales have been reported of 220 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Western Steam and 10c.@10¾c. for City. Beef has been inactive, with sales reported of 145 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$15 50 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $19@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$28 for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl. Butter has been selling slowly, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 12c.@22c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₩ lb., the day's receipts were 1,319 pkgs. Cheese continues very quiet at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 4,412 boxes.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive and rather heavy, sales reported of 600 bbls. at 14½c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been very dull at 18¼c.@18¾c. here, and 18c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 3,000 bbls. The export clearances thence included 225,[illegible] gallons for Antwerp. The Creek advices have been of a firm, though quiet market, on the basis of $4 30@$4 50 on the Lower, and $4 50@$4 60 for Upper. Refined has been quoted heavy and a shade cheaper on more liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry, with sales reported here of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 23⅝c. ₩ gallon; and at Philadelphia, 12,000 bbls. for do., at 23¼c., with returns. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,880 bbls. The export clearances hence were 2,878 bbls. for Cork and orders, 4,294 bbls. for Cronstadt, 5,500 cases for Gibraltar, and 2,518 bbls. for Trieste. And from Philadelphia, 210,038 gallons for Antwerp; 104,[illegible] gallons for Gibraltar; 82,[illegible] gallons for Malaga and a market, and 500 gallons for St. Martins. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28c.@29½c. Naphtha has been very dull at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases, ₩ gallon. The export clearances include 5,100 cases Naphtha for Genoa.

PEAS—Have been quoted steady, but have been slow of sale.

RICE—Has been in quite moderate request at former quotations.

SALT—Has been dull but firm, and not offered freely.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet on the basis of previous figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been very firm as to price, with the advantage in favor of sellers, who offer stock quite sparingly, particularly of the better grades of refining, which meet with most favor from buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,488 hhds. at 9½c.@9¾c. for fully fair to good prime refining Cuba, 9c.@9¼c. for common to scant good refining Porto Rico, 9c. for Martinique, 10¼c. for grocery Cuba, and 11¼c. for Demerara, ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9½c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@10¾c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10⅞c.@12⅝c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been weak in price, on a more liberal offering. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 186,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for very common to prime, chiefly 9¼c. for prime; also, 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¼c.@10⅞c., ready at 12½c.@12¾c.; 62,000 lbs. common Grease at 6¾c.@7c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand, and quoted stronger, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 94c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 175 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less animation in the line of berth freights, business having been checked by the reduced supply of room available, and the extremely firm views of ship-owners. The demand for accommodation has been moderate, mostly for Grain, Provisions and Tobacco. In the chartering line, trade has been comparatively slow. The asking rates for medium-size vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades have been generally above the views of shippers, retarding negotiations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d. ₩ bushel; 400 tcs. Lard, by do., at 30s.; 4,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 200 boxes Bacon, by do., at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 75 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ₩ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. ₩ bbl.; and 270 hhds. Tobacco at 38s. 9d. ₩ hhd. For Bremen, a North German ship, of 931 tons register, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 3d., and another, of 605 tons register, (now here) with about 4,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Continental port, a British bark, of 781 tons register, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 348 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Hamburg, a North German ship, of 1,150 tons register, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 600 boxes Extract Logwood, at 20s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, the Norwegian steam-ship *St. Olaf*, of 2,500 tons, was placed on the berth for general cargo. For the Baltic, a North German brig, of 318 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Lisbon a Portuguese bark, of 352 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Geneva, 1,200 cases Extract Logwood, by sail, on private terms. For Porto Rico, a British bark of 409 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia on private terms. For Havana, an American bark of 481 tons register, from Philadelphia, with general cargo, on private terms. For Barbados, an American brig of 185 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For the West Indies, a British brig from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Bahia, an American brig of 304 tons register, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For an Eastern port, an American bark of 594 tons register, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

Trade yesterday at Weehawken Yards was large and brisk. The horned Cattle sold there ranged from common to fair, and sold from 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb. weight from [illegible] cwt., at [illegible] to lower, and some Texan herds were not quoted, the price was believed to be very low. This forenoon at One Hundred-street Yards trade in horned Cattle was dull. The quality was generally fair; extremes ranged from common to good; prices ran from [illegible] ₩ lb. Texan Steers from 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight from 6@8 cwt., on 56 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were steady; since last report, prices from $35@$100. Veals sell in large lots at from 5c.@9c., the latter price for top at 11c. ₩ lb. Sheep are steady from 5c.@6¼c. ₩ lb., the quality only moderate. Lambs are in demand from 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb., the quality generally fair. Hogs also continue to sell at our last quotations; this forenoon the chief part of the trade was affected on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

[illegible] sold for [illegible] Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also 31 Steers, Kentucky, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves, 63 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 63 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self, 22 Steers, Kentucky and Illinois, mixed medium Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves, 75 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. [illegible] sold for self, 127 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight from 7¼@8 cwt.; also, 35 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 120 Steers, Illinois, poor Cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 60 Steers, Texans, from 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. C. KENNEDY sold 33 Steers, Kentucky nice Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; [illegible] 80 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; again, 60 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 35 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 11½ cwt. H. WHEELER sold for self, 96 Steers, Illinois and Ohio mixed, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight from [illegible] cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 6 Veals, weight 900 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 520 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 300 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 223 Sheep, weight 16,920 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 160 Lambs, weight 9,000 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,065 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,650 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 9,[illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 103 Sheep, weight 8,810 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 135 Lambs, weight 8,010 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb. All the foregoing stock was poor in quality. S. MCGRAW sold 144 Veals for $[illegible] 67; 384 Lambs for $2,768 67; 40 Sheep for $[illegible] 68. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 304 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 10,520 lbs., at [illegible] ₩ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 1,[illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 590 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 45 Veals, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight 4,310 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 13 choice Canada Lambs, weight 750 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 133 Lambs, weight 7,710 lbs., at $3 31 ₩ cwt.; 4 Sheep, weight 420 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 167 Lambs, weight 11,271 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 3,840 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 39 choice Canada Sheep, weight 4,810 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,050 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 140 Lambs, weight 9,100 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 130 Lambs, weight 9,810 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 24, 1871: 2,131 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 2 Veals. Western stock: 1 Steer, 22 Cows, 301 Veals. One hundred and thirteen Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 22, 1871: 2,291 head of horned Cattle, 10,278 Hogs, 5,636 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 353 head of horned Cattle, 10,360 Hogs, 5,410 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 24, 1871: 11,204 Sheep, 616 Veals, 30 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending July 24, 1871: 1,264 Sheep and Lambs, range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6¼c., and the range of prices for Lambs, 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 10 Beeves from 8¼c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 24 Cows and Calves sold together from $45@$[illegible] ₩ head; 380 Veals from 5c.@9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c. FLOUR in fair demand and market firm; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$4 75; Treble Extra, $5 75@$5 87½. WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 25, saleable at $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 White, $1 26; Choice, $1 40. CORN dull and unchanged; bulk mixed on track, 45c.@46c.; do. on elevator, 47c.; sacked, 53c. OATS—Receipts large but prices maintained; bulk mixed on track, 38c.@39c.; No. 2 on elevator, 38c.@39c.; sacked, 41c.@43½c. RYE steady; bulk, on track, 58½c.@59c. BARLEY quiet; choice Fall, 80c.; good Spring, 75c. WHISKY firm, 89c. TOBACCO quiet and weak. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK lower, $14 50@$15; latter on orders. BACON dull; only jobbing and order business; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, canvassed, 15c. LIVE HOGS firm, $3 87½@$4 75. CATTLE quiet; ranging from $2@$5 25. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley and 1,800 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 97 bales; gross, 101 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 880 bales. FLOUR—City Mills high grades declined 25c.; other grades unchanged, but weak; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills superfine, $4 50@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9 50; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; choice White, $1 50@$1 60; good to prime, $1 30@$1 45; Amber, good to choice, $1 45@$1 50; Red, good to prime, $1 38@$1 43; common to fair, $1 25@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 40; Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 40. CORN—White Southern scarce but quiet at 78c.@82c.; Yellow, do. steady at 75c.@77½c.; Mixed Western dull at 69c.@70c. OATS in good demand; New Southern, 53c.@55c.; Old Western, 60c.@62c. MESS PORK steady at $15 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16¼c.@17½c. LARD steady at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY quiet at 93c.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 24.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced 1½c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 14¼, cash; $1 13¼, seller July; $1 04½@$1 05, seller all the year; in the afternoon quiet but firm; $1 08¼, seller August; $1 12@$1 13¼, seller July. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c., cash; 49c., seller July; 48½c., seller August; in the afternoon quiet, 49c., seller July; 48¾c., seller August. OATS dull; declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 2, 42½c., cash; 41c.@41½c., seller July; 34c.@34½c., seller August. RYE easier and more active; No. 2, 58½c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 70c., cash, or seller August. HIGHWINES steady and strong at 89c. PORK dull; Mess, $14@$14 25. LARD quiet at 10¼c.@10½c. HOGS moderately active and weaker at $4 25@$4 90. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 271,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 283,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 37,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 5,000 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. CORN in demand for shipment, but at prices under the views of holders; round lots offered at 66c.; sales, 2,500 bushels, in lots, at 68c. OATS—None. BARLEY nominal. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c.@92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 50c., Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 46c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—27,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 2,355,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—16,300 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,433,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and unsettled; new Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; New Red, $1 17@$1 20. CORN—Heavy receipts depress the market; market dull and holders anxious to sell; 54c.@55c. asked. RYE steady, with a moderate demand at 70c.@73c. OATS quiet and weak. New 40c.@45c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall 80c.@85c. PORK dull and depressed. LARD dull, and holders unwilling to make concessions, 10¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, and holders firm, asking for Shoulders 5¼c.; Sides, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; no sales. BACON—An advance asked, but none established; asking for Shoulders 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. HOGS—Demand active, and prices advanced; sales at $4 75@$5 10; receipts, 1,500 head. CATTLE dull and unchanged; sales at $2@$5. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; sales, 243 hhds. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 92c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—IN STORE—Wheat, 273,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Malt, 5,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 288,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 217,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c., Corn 10c., Oats 7c., to New-York; some boatmen asking ¼c. advance. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 25; 2,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 28. CORN dull and unsettled; sales 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c.@57¼c. OATS dull; sales 2,500 bushels at 53c., which is 2c. lower. RYE—Sales 3,000, bushels Western at 80c. PORK lower and dull at $14. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 24.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined 3c.@5c. No. 2 White Wabash, $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 16½@$1 17; No. 1 Red, $1 18@$1 17¼; No. 2 do. $1 15¾; No. 3 do. $1 09; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 17; Rejected Red, $1. CORN dull and unchanged; Low Mixed held at 55c.; Yellow held at 57c., 56½c. offered. OATS steady with moderate demand; No. 1, New, 40c.@50c.; Old, 53½c.; Old Michigan, 58c.; Rejected, 40c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 8¼c.@9c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn and 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—37,500 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 21c.; do. New-Orleans, 21¼c. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1 at $32. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75 for Spring Wheat; $6 75 for State; $6 75@$7 25 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull and drooping; New Red Southern and Western, $1 30@$1 40. RYE—Western, 88c. CORN steady; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@72c. OATS sell at 58c.@63c. for White; 60c.@62c. for New. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14½c.@18c., gold. SUGAR unchanged and quiet. MOLASSES—Stock scarce; Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@42c. PROVISIONS very dull. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 15¾c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY irregular; Western, in iron, 96c.@96½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 89 hhds. COTTON quiet and a shade weaker; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT quiet; sales on arrival at $1 25@$1 30. CORN in good demand; shelled and sacked, 70c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $15 50. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¼c., 9c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c.; Plain, 14c. LARD, 10¼c.@11¼c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—FLOUR—Extra Spring lower; sales at $4 75@$5 15. WHEAT firm; No. 2 at $1 10¾, cash. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 41c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 58c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 70c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter, on spot, $1 19; 2,000 bushels seller September, $1 21; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS steady with a moderate demand; Old, 48c.; New, 45c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—WHEAT—Little offering; no sales. RYE lower; sales, 1 car-load New Western, 85c. Corn lower, with a moderate demand; sales, 2,800 bushels Boston Mixed, in lots, at 68c.@69c. OATS steady, with a fair demand; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Western at 62c.@67c., the latter price delivered; 100 bushels State at 67c.

DETROIT, July 24.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Fancy New, $1 25; new Extra and Treadwell, $1 23. CORN steady, with moderate demand; 56c. bid, 58c. asked. OATS quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 891 bales; gross, 954 bales; exports to Rouen, 33 bales; coastwise, 2,407 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 46,558 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—COTTON—No demand; Middling, 19¾c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 285 bales; exports coastwise, 610 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 1,888 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 301 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,125 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 364 bales.

MOBILE, July 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 173 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,681 bales.

BOSTON, July 24.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; net receipts, 15 bales; gross receipts, 710 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20s, coupons of 1862, 92⅞; 1865, old, 92⅞; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91⅜.

1½ P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅞; 1865, old, 92⅞; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91⅜.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes, 55 francs, 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

5:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 52s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Common ROSIN, 5s. TURPENTINE, 30s.

LONDON, July 24.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d.

ANTWERP, July 24.—PETROLEUM, 49f. 50c. for fine pale Americain.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. ELFIE; Or, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, near Houston-st. SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Fenberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Bleecker-st. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th-st., near 2d-av. JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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Ten copies, one year.....35

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

Twenty copies, one year.....65

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

Fifty copies, one year.....150

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as four in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at all offices of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Applications to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In reply to a question as to the possibility of reducing the civil list, Mr. GLADSTONE stated, in the House of Commons, last night, that the character of the civil list was misapprehended by the questioner. It was a solemn compact between the Sovereign and the people at the beginning of each reign, and that any economical advantages resulting were to be credited to the Sovereign. The Prince of WALES and Prince ARTHUR today visit Dublin. The meeting at Hyde Park on Sunday was a failure. A heavy rain prevailed during the day, and prevented any considerable crowd from assembling. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia has arrived at Osborne. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone to Birmingham.... The journals of Paris are discouraged at the apathy shown by the citizens in the elections, and the general abstention from voting. M. BOURTALET is among the successful candidates. Heavy payments toward the second half milliard of the indemnity have been effected. It is reported that M. FAVRE persists in his resignation, because the petition of the Bishops, urging the Government to support the temporal power of the Pope has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Courts-martial for the trial of the Communists at Versailles have been adjourned.... Russia has given in her adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention of Vienna, thus bringing the lines to the Ameoh and the Dead Sea within the operations of the terms of that convention.... The report that the departure of the Pope from Rome is near at hand is denied.... The Spanish Ministerial combination, under SERRANO, has failed, and it is said that SERRANO refuses to undertake the formation of another Cabinet. Señor ZORILLA is now endeavoring to form a new Ministry.

GENERAL.

From the reports of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that the crop of potatoes will be a full average, and no rot as yet reported. There will be a short hay crop, owing to drouth this season, and the bad effect on meadows of the extreme dry weather of last year. A short crop of apples is indicated in the States where they are largely grown.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from China, which bring confirmation of the account printed in the TIMES of the 17th inst. of the attack on Admiral RODGERS' surveying parties in the Corean waters.

In a hotel in Yorkville, S. C., on Sunday, while Hon. J. E. STEVENSON, of the Subcommittee of Congress on Southern Outrages, was seated at a table with Hon. A. J. WALLACE, Representative of the District, they were assaulted by one Major JAMES BARRY, a prominent resident, who threw a pitcher of milk over them. Mr. WALLACE drew a revolver, but BARRY'S friends surrounded him and got him away. In the evening a colored band serenaded the Committee, but an affray occurred as they (the musicians) were retiring, in which a colored man was shot. No arrests were made.

News has been received in London of the loss of the bark *Nickerson*, off the Cape of Good Hope, with six of her crew.

A portion of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, twenty-five miles long, between York and Meridian, having been taken possession of by the Banks, the United States mails for Jackson, Miss., have to be sent by way of Montgomery, Ala., Mobile and New-Orleans.

Advices from South America represent that in Barcelona the revolution against the Guzman Government of Venezuela continues with "hard fighting." GUZMAN had returned to Caracas for reinforcements.

The old currency of Hayti has been called in and a new issue substituted. The Government project to effect a loan with a view to returning to specie payment, has been rejected.

Small-pox is ravaging Puerto Plata.

Ex-Canal Commissioner DORN has sued Ex-State Senator STRAFFORD for damages for libel. STRAFFORD alleges that DORN was guilty of the offenses for which he was impeached by the Assembly in 1868, and of which, upon trial by the Court of Appeals and the Senate, he was acquitted on every charge.

The President has appointed JOSEPH P. STARKWEATHER to be Collector of Customs at St. Mark's, Fla.; Dr. D. W. BLISS, of Washington, D. C., to be a member of the Board of Health; D. B. JOHNSON, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

The motion for a new trial in the case of SIEGENMEYER, for the murder of GUARDSTON, in Chicago, was yesterday overruled, and sentence will be passed on Thursday.

A train on the Northern Railroad, a short distance from Toronto, Ontario, yesterday, ran into a buggy occupied by a man named WELCH and a boy named CONNER. Both were killed.

Mayor Hall's Second Defense--Practical Confession of the Charges Brought Against Him.

Any public journal which exposed the rogueries of our City authorities, and which declined to be silenced either by bribes or threats, would be sure to bring down upon its head a storm of abuse and misrepresentation. It is the fear of that kind of "hitting back" which restrains so many people from attacking the Tammany Ring. We do not suppose, therefore, that anybody will be surprised to find Mayor HALL, having all sorts of wild charges against us upon a very simple business transaction. The City officials were bound to say *something* in reply to their own figures, which we have placed before them, and they could scarcely say less to the purpose than they have now done. We once, in the usual course of business, published advertisements for the City, for which the ordinary and proper rates were charged, and for which therefore we were entitled to be paid, as much as any of our workmen are entitled to be paid for the labor they perform for us. We compelled the authorities to pay our bill, as all business men would have done in our place. That is all there is of the transactions on which the Mayor dwells so eagerly. It is this which he appears to fancy will divert public attention from the distinct charges and proofs we have brought against him and his friends. If the Mayor can say that the bill in question was exorbitant, there perhaps would be something in his plea—although it would be no excuse for the acts of which he has been guilty. When the *Tribune*, which in return for the corporation printing now does its best to shield Mayor HALL and the City authorities, has earned its money, it will ask for it, and if it does not get it, it will sue the City authorities. At present it is busily at work making out, as good a case as it can under the very hopeless circumstances for Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and its Tammany-Republican friends. If the *Tribune* can afford to adopt their cause, we can afford to let it do so.

The great thing for the public to consider is this: We have published accounts copied literally from the Controller's books, which prove beyond all question that great frauds have been committed by the connivance of the City authorities. The only reasonable presumption is that those persons profited by the frauds. But the *Tribune* says that there is no proof that any of the money went into the hands of the four City rulers. Wonderful simplicity! Will the *Tribune* now give us its own theory as to where the money really did go? If J. H. INGERSOLL was not acting for HALL and his colleagues, for whom was he acting? What had he done that checks for nearly five and three-quarter millions should be indorsed over to him? *Not one of the items in the accounts we have published can be challenged by the Mayor or Controller.* The Mayor does, indeed, talk in a vague way about the "*supposed*" accounts and "garbled" accounts now appearing in these columns. But this only proves that he can utter untruths as well as sign fraudulent warrants. We challenge him to show that a single line in the accounts we are publishing is inaccurate. He knows that they are copied literally from the Controller's books. Now that he and his confederates are driven to bay, they say—"All the Controller's accounts will be shortly published." By that statement the Mayor hopes to belittle the damning figures we are now placing before the public. We have had the same promise from the Mayor many times, and instead of the Controller's accounts, a statement which was palpably "doctored" was made public a few weeks ago. He cannot put us off the scent now by the same transparent "dodge."

The Mayor has the impudence to speak of the robberies committed in the name of INGERSOLL and ANDREW J. GARVEY as the "very large and *perhaps* exorbitant claims." PERHAPS exorbitant! This is quite of a piece with the Mayor's attempt to overcome the force of the exposures we are making by sheer audacity—or, as he would say, by "checking it out." The *Tribune* has been shrieking to the City authorities, "Bring an action for libel." It might as well have called upon them to become honest men. They dare not take any course which would compel them to produce the Controller's accounts, and when the Mayor tells the public that these accounts are preparing for publication, we charge him with uttering that which he knows to be false. It is like his statement that the "Corporation has no paper"—when, in reality, it has every daily paper in this City on its pay, except the TIMES, and almost every weekly paper, except *Harper's Weekly*. We fight this battle nearly single-handed, and we stick to it because we know that it is a righteous battle, and that we shall win it in the end.

We have not yet done with our figures. It is to *them* the Mayor should direct his attention, instead of chattering rubbish about persons connected with the TIMES. It is a public journal which is exposing him and his colleagues, and not any one man. He cannot escape from the charge of signing fraudulent warrants by talking about Mr. A or Mr. B. This may be the only thing left for him to do, but it will not save him from public disgrace. He and CONNOLLY must have known, when they signed the warrants we are publishing, that they *were frauds upon the public*, and for that offense they will be held to account. The Mayor may go on prating about Mr. JONES, or Mr. anybody else, but while our figures remain unshaken, he and his confederates stand convicted before the community as men who connived at great and shameful frauds.

Overwork.

A universal complaint is arising through society in the Eastern States of "overwork," and its effects on the health of men. Physicians note how great the increase is of nervous disorders and diseases of the brain. Very complicated maladies of the nervous system seem to show themselves—known, perhaps, to our ancestors, but by no means so frequently, and under no regular name—among professional and business men. It has become very common to hear of a prominent merchant or lawyer or scholar suddenly disabled; his nerves all unstrung; his brain refusing to do its wonted office, and the hitherto strong man made in an hour completely useless for the active work of life. The symptoms are various and exceedingly complicated; temporary paralysis of portions of the system, one set of nerves almost taken from the control of the will, utter inability to think consecutively or even to read, sleeplessness, perhaps *melancholia*, and strange and unaccustomed conditions of the brain and nervous system. Any one of our readers could pick out several men in his acquaintance who in the past year or two have been thus disabled.

Then, beyond this, we hear of sudden deaths from paralysis and apoplexy, to a far greater degree than our fathers were accustomed to. All these cases, so common now in the experience of the medical man in the Eastern States, point to but one conclusion—degeneracy or weakening of the frame from overwork. Let any of our readers consult a physician familiar with the practice of the end of the past century and the beginning of this, as to the prevalence of nervous disorders among the masculine portion of society, and he will hear at once that they are immensely on the increase.

The reason is obvious. We are in the turning point between two kinds of civilization, and have not adapted ourselves to the new. Eighty years ago a professional or business man in New-York worked hard, but the conditions of civilization then enforced rest. If he was a lawyer, and had a case in Albany coming on, he took sloop and might be four or five days on the voyage, resting and recruiting himself of necessity for that period. Now he hires a man to telegraph to the last train he can take before the case comes on, and then jumps into a drawing-room car and studies his brief for the whole journey. There is no rest and but little relaxation for him in it. If a merchant, there were times when business was quiet, and no customers came, and though he might be in his counting-room or his parlor above, he had almost complete repose. Now, the leading merchant must keep himself in connection, by telegraph, every morning with the markets of the world; he must be always on the alert; he has his enterprises in every part of the country; he is building railroads in Minnesota, or working mines in Colorado, or digging coal in Pennsylvania, or laying out towns, or constructing "improvements," or purchasing vast quantities of produce, or speculating with stocks.

There is no rest to his brain for a moment. He has on him continually that most wearing thing—a sense of vast reponsibility for the interests of others. His life is as different from that of the New-York merchant of 1790, as the movements of the modern river-steamer are different from the sloop of early days. This contrast is only an example of the general difference in the modes of life of the two periods. One little fact alone measures a vast difference; the universal reading on journeys now, while then the brain must have been at rest.

Our lawyers and merchants stick much more closely to the desk and office than ever before, and even vacation is only just becoming the rule in the City Courts. Then our pleasures are too artificial and strained. What our overworked business or professional man needs is not the exciting life of Saratoga, or the luxurious and fashionable one of Newport, or the wearing and exhausting railway journeys of thousands of miles, but some quiet, muscular, refreshing, open-air life in mountains and unfrequented or unexciting places, such as Switzerland and Norway offer the Europeans. Such regions may be found in this country in the most inviting forms, and they are easily reached, yet our City people seldom visit them, and the worn-out merchant or lawyer is sure to avoid them. In a few years more by nature, the sternest experience, will teach our people better habits. Vacations will be more common. Open-air life will be more fashionable. Physicians will understand better the medicine we all need—less work and more relaxation in the mountains, or forests, or away from civilization. The brain of the professional and mercantile classes will then strengthen itself naturally before the strain of heavy work comes, and each man will accomplish more, because he will work more years, though doing less in each, and he will enjoy infinitely more, because he will have kept nerve and brain in a healthy condition.

A New English Difficulty.

In England there has arisen, with some suddenness, a new source of uneasiness. It consists in the readiness the House of Commons has recently shown to adopt the tactics known in this country as "filibustering." The other night, when the Ballot bill came up, the Opposition resorted to what is a very familiar expedient in our legislative bodies, talking against time. The Liberals, not willing to submit in patience to the very obvious intent of the minority, left the House, posting a couple of Ministers and a few sentinels to keep watch of any motions that might be made. The Conservatives, to make the dramatic effect more striking, deserted their seats and congregated in those whence Mr. GLADSTONE'S thunderbolts and Mr. LOWE'S sneers were wont to be launched at their own devoted heads. Twice or thrice, when an effort was made to "push things," to the disadvantage of the bill, the Liberals came trooping back from the lobbies, and lingered long enough to defeat it. During the whole transaction the utmost levity prevailed.

Of course, the English papers are greatly shocked by this demonstration. It is plainly reducing the sovereign assembly of the nation to an almost ridiculous and entirely discreditable level. It does not argue that because members of Parliament sometimes serve partisan ends in this flippant and undignified manner, that they regard all their powers and duties flippantly, or would make only unworthy use of them. But it does argue very conclusively that the ancient character of the House as representative of the nation, to whose deliberations decorum is as proper as solemnity to a ceremony of religion, has been, on a very grave subject, and at a very serious stage in the national affairs, completely forgotten and ignored. The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out very clearly that the introduction of this kind of maneuvring into Parliament is a great deal more dangerous in England than its prevalence in this country can be, because Parliament is, for all practical purposes, the sole embodiment of the national sovereignty. If the members of an omnipotent Parliament can make fools of themselves, it is a great deal worse, for it imperils far vaster interests than when the same thing is done by legislators, whose power is limited by a written Constitution, and by whose side stands an independent Judiciary to guard that Constitution from any serious violation as the result of their folly.

In making this suggestion the *Gazette* calls up some considerations that may apply as powerfully to our country, as to its own. It treats the tactics of the minority as a resort—apparently a last resort—against a policy of considerable arbitrariness on the part of the majority. This is the usual justification in this country. The *Gazette* thinks it the duty of a majority never to give occasion for such a justification. It calls the attention of the majority to the fact that its authority to act at all, rests on the presumption that it represents the will of the nation; that that presumption is never wholly tenable, since no one member fairly represents all his constituents; that the degree to which he does represent them may very considerably lessen during his term; and, finally, that the only reason why a majority is allowed to control the action of any body is not that it is perfectly entitled to do so, but that its title is the best that can be practically enforced. If such argument can be of force in England, it can't to be doubly so here. If our Legislatures do not represent the unlimited sovereignty of the people, they represent enough of it to involve in their actions the most momentous interests, and they represent every decade more and more of it.

The tactics, therefore, that are very common in American Legislatures, and which have startled the English journals so seriously when applied in Parliament, are bad, and wholly bad everywhere. They are very seldom resorted to for good purposes. They can only obtain when the Legislature is looked upon as a party machine, and individual judgment, conscience and obligation are subserviently wiped out by the insolent claims of party discipline. These tactics, including both the abuse and the suppression of debate, are the rule, rather than the exception in American legislative bodies. Our own State has suffered seriously from the readiness of all parties to adopt them. It is against the spirit which makes them possible that the schemes for minority representation are aimed. These schemes are crude as yet, but every thoughtful observer of American politics must desire that they will yet be sufficiently matured to introduce into our Legislatures a check on the purely partisan methods that are now so successfully and so nearly exclusively practiced.

France and the Pope.

The "Roman question" which has been, in the past, quite as fruitful of complications as the Eastern question, has turned up again as a source of discord in France. The telegraph which has, recently, had a good deal to say about the resignation of M. JULES FAVRE, now announces, with some show of probability, that M. THIERS' Foreign Minister persists in going out of a Cabinet which has so far encouraged the idea of a possible intervention in Italy as to refer a late episcopal petition on the subject to the department over which he presided. M. FAVRE ought to be a tolerably good judge of what are the leanings of his colleagues on this question. That he should treat their failure to summarily reject the petition of the Bishops in the way he has done, is therefore significant of more than could be inferred from the importance of the document itself. The petition, however, has sundry points of interest. It was signed by the Archbishop and the four Bishops of the Province of Rouen. The Archbishop is better known as his Eminence, Cardinal BONNECHOSE—author of the celebrated *mot*, "My clergy is a regiment, and marches at the word of command." The petition followed pretty closely upon a remarkable appeal in the *Civilta Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits and the Roman Curia, calling upon France to resume its place at the head of Catholic nations, by "commencing to square accounts with those who are guilty of insolent attempt of the rights conferred on the Church by PEPIN and CHARLEMAGNE." The most remarkable sentiment in the petition was the following: "It is not alone PIUS IX. who suffers from the great wrong which Italy has perpetrated. The entire Church has been stricken with a terrible blow, and if the existing state of things is to be indefinitely prolonged, the very existence of the Church will be threatened." A better comment could hardly be made on this startling avowal than that contained in the *Opinion Nationale* when the petition was first presented to the Assembly: "See to what a debased condition Ultramontane materialism has, little by little, reduced the Christian ideal; see what is now made of the most spiritual doctrine ever addressed to mankind."

On June 29, the petition was analyzed in detail by Pere HYACINTHE. The Ex-Carmelite writes from Rome, with more than usual earnestness, to conjure his countrymen to embark in no such fatal enterprise as some of their Bishops seek to impose on them. Professing the utmost respect for episcopal authority, he finds that the most imperious duty of the hour is to oppose the propagation of error in a country which error has ruined, and which truth alone can save. Mgr. BONNECHOSE presented his petition to the invaders of his country, at Versailles, before he presented it to the Assembly. Disappointed of the armed intervention of Prussia, he asks the diplomatic protest of France. Hereupon Pere HYACINTHE remarks: "When a great nation protests against what it believes to be a violation of right and honor, it ought to be ready to draw the sword. If France fails to do that, she dishonors herself; if she does it, she throws herself, with head depressed and eyes shut, into a terrible and resultless war." Coming down to questions of fact, the spokesman of Liberal Catholicism tells of what he sees in the Holy City. PIO NONO'S "prison" at the Vatican is a myth which nobody in Rome, unless the Pope himself, takes seriously. Far from being unduly restrained by the Italian Government, the self-styled prisoner acts toward the civil power in a way which would be tolerated in no other State in Europe. "He excommunicates, along with the professors who refuse to believe in his infallibility, the officers of the army who choose to remain faithful to the flag. He forbids students from following the course of instruction prescribed by their masters, and he commands soldiers to desert the service of their King." One of the most respectable curés of Rome was deprived of his pastoral office solely because he took the oath of a patriotic society, and the armed Police had to be called in to rescue a young Israelite from the clutches of certain proselyting monks who refused to deliver him up to the demand of his parents. Père HYACINTHE, after stating that facts proving the abuse of papal liberty could be cited almost without end, makes a pungent reference to "the system of falsehood which is daily employed by the Ultramontane Press, for purposes of deceit and agitation," and boldly declares that it is not the liberty of the Pope which runs any danger at Rome, but that it is the liberty of private life and speech, both among ecclesiastics and laics, which is continually assailed by the "secret Police of the Cardinal Vicar."

The conclusion come to on the subject of the restoration of the temporal power, by Père HYACINTHE, is that even were it possible, it would be fatal to the cause for which it is claimed to be necessary. Many in Rome, he says, who dare not speak out, share this conviction, and the opinion of one venerable priest is cited, as follows: "Since you have rejected the gag which closes our mouth, tell your country distinctly that it has been deceived, and that the root of nearly all the evils which afflict the Church is this same temporal power which is represented as the indispensable condition of its prosperity and independence." It is to be regretted that the great majority of Catholics, and apparently the present rulers of France, do not see the matter in this light. It seems hardly possible, however, that the people of France should permit themselves to be dragged into a war which, as a crime against liberty, would only be transcended by its pitiable folly.

Parental Discipline.

The latest mania in crime appears to be the murder of children by their fathers, in the way of discipline. The rising generation, we have many times been called on to point out, is rather perverse and stiff-necked. It does not, however, seem necessary to kill all the bad children in order to reform them. For example, the process by which Mr. MICHAEL MERA, of Illinois, essayed to inculcate the virtues of obedience and filial piety in his eldest born is attended with disadvantages which Mr. MERA has probably fully realized. Roasting one's offspring preparatory to flogging him to death, as an indulgence of parental authority which public opinion appears to regard as unnecessary and pernicious. Yet the summary hanging of Mr. MERA by his dissatisfied neighbors, has not been able to deter Mr. HANDELL, of Kansas, from the perilous enjoyment of a similar luxury. This fond father has just distinguished himself by whipping to death, in the most cruel manner, his little daughter, aged six years. His neighbors, too, we learn, are preparing to testify their sense of Mr. HANDELL'S affectionate conduct by hanging him without the usual tedious formalities.

And now, to cap the climax of parental brutality, a Missouri minister offers himself as the next candidate for the chastening influences of Judge Lynch. Ministers sometimes carry notions of household discipline to an extreme. A few years ago, it may be remembered, a clergyman in Central New-York was tried and convicted for the crime of whipping his son to death for some trivial fault. This, of course, was an exceptional case. Yet it goes to show to what lengths a naturally harsh and despotic nature may be carried by a perverted notion of religious duty. Perhaps some lingering traditions of that beneficent patriarchal system which once flourished on Southern plantations, may tend to develop this mistaken conscientiousness in that section. Then, too, if we may believe all we see in the newspapers, some Southern ministers do not always take pains to free themselves from the dominion of those unruly passions which it is their mission to vanquish and disarm. Pistols are not usually regarded as useful weapons in this clerical warfare, and yet not long since a young lady in Kentucky was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver which dropped from the pocket of her uncle, a clergyman; and again, an amiable pastor of Alabama resented a vote of censure on the part of his congregation by shooting one of them on the street.

Nevertheless, we do not believe that Parson McGRAW, of Centreville Township, near Mound City, Mo., is a fair representative of the Southern clergyman, nor imbued of Southern fathers at all. It is very possible, however, that in nearly murdering his daughter, this excellent man was actuated by the most virtuous motives, which, notwithstanding, a jury of his countrymen may fail to appreciate. On the Fourth of July the young lady came into Mound City to see the fire-works, and, as sometimes happens to other young ladies, was escorted home by a young gentleman. To this person her father seems to have suddenly conceived a violent antipathy, and was only deterred from whipping her on the spot by the circumstance that he was in bed, and no doubt too comfortable to be very wrathful. Next morning, however, he arose, refreshed and ready for the agreeable task. He summoned his daughter to the smoke-house, and, on the young lady's refusing to promise never again to see or speak to the obnoxious young man, chastised her so elaborately and effectually that it has since been a matter of considerable doubt whether she will see or speak any more at all. His preparations show the practiced and skillful artist. "He first took her hands and tied them behind her, and afterward pulled down her hair, which is quite long, and tied it to her hands, drawing her head back as far as he could with her hair." Having completed this ingenious arrangement, the worthy McGRAW went on to the more serious business. First, he "put a strap around her neck and choked her" a little, and then he took a stick which he had thoughtfully secured in advance, and beat her a little. But as his blood warmed with the exercise, these devices grew tame; so he knocked her down and beat her with his fist, varying the monotony by kicking her from time to time. A short course of this discipline proved sufficient to leave her in an unconscious state for three hours, and to keep her in bed for a week. It is worthy of note that the offensive young man is a member of the same congregation of United Brethren of which this strict disciplinarian is in charge. Doubtless it is only his speedy arrest which prevented Mr. McGREW from endeavoring to administer the same correction to his parishioner as to his daughter.

When the most sacred ties of natural affection prove no barrier against what seems to be almost a prevalent thirst for blood, we may fairly find cause for alarm in our social condition. And if those who should preach the Gospel of love and peace are the first to practice these sickening brutalities on helpless children, what can we expect of their flocks? Grant that this case is as rare as it is revolting, that it should be able to happen at all among a Christian people is disheartening in the extreme.

MINOR TOPICS.

Will Controller CONNOLLY have the goodness to inform the public out of what fund the money was drawn with which he paid the enormous bills of ANDREW J. GARVEY during the year 1870, for work done on the new Court-house? Was it out of the appropriation of $500,000 made by the Legislature of 1870 to complete that building? If so, every cent of it was paid in direct violation of the act making the appropriation. This act authorized the Controller to pay the money *only on vouchers approved by the Commissioners of the new Court-house, to be appointed by the Mayor.* But the Mayor did not appoint the Commissioners till December, 1870, seven months after the act was passed. It follows, therefore, that the vouchers could not have been approved by them. Soon after they received their appointment it was announced that the appropriation of $500,000 had been all spent. What became of it? If it was paid out to GARVEY, or to any one else, by the Controller, such payment, as before stated, was in direct violation of the law, and should subject the Controller to impeachment.

There is a very general and apparently just complaint among the intelligent Catholics of this City, that the public insists upon identifying the sentiments expressed through the Irish papers of New-York regarding the late riot, with those held by Catholics. They say that these papers are not Catholic, but political newspapers, and that they are conducted for the most part, by men who, though they may be nominally Catholics, are not practically Catholics or Christians, but only politicians and demagogues. There is no doubt that this is, to a great extent, true, and that good Catholics are made to suffer in the public mind from a failure to draw the proper distinction between Irish political sentiment and Catholic religious sentiment. In view of this fact it strikes us that it would serve a good purpose if the Catholic Church of this City were to have some recognized organ of Catholic opinion. Other Christian sects have their weekly religious papers, and why not the Catholics? If a precedent is needed, it may be found in the paper called the *Metropolitan Record*, which, when it first started, was allowed to print at the head of its columns: "Organ of the Archbishop of New-York." Perhaps, however, the depth of degradation to which that paper has sunk in becoming an organ of the Tammany Ring and a defender of an Irish mob, may be calculated to deter the Archbishop from aiding to establish another "organ."

Nearly a quarter of a million of people are reported by the Keepers as having visited Central Park on Sunday. A corresponding crowd roamed all day through the Brooklyn Park. Thousands went over to Staten Island, and the excursion boats were literally overrun. It is not an unreasonable calculation that $50,000 were expended for excursion fares alone from New-York and Brooklyn, the larger portion of which went to the horse railways. Considering the villainous whisky, which the neglect and violation of the Excise law allows to be freely sold, the number of disturbances was very slight. The fact that almost all the excursionists were able to select places of resort where no disturbance was to be feared, is a significant argument in favor of the municipal provision for innocent amusement in the two cities.

The action of the insurance companies in refusing to insure ladies against accidents on railroads and steam-boats, is regarded with considerable disfavor by husbands, who have hereto[illegible] taken out policies for their wives, so that, in the event of injury they might be enabled to pay nurses, and doctors' bills without having to draw on their own banks. The ground of the companies is that, when an alarm of fire is raised on a railroad car or steam-boat, the ladies are usually thrown into such a state of terror that accidents are almost sure to follow; and that the losses in the past, under this head, have been very much greater than the gains. Risks against killing outright they still accept, while declining to insure against partial injury. Why should not a compromise be effected by insurance for the premium?

While the German staff office is provided with accurate information concerning the strongholds and the country of its warlike neighbors, the Russian Government is just awakening to the necessity of knowing a good deal more than it does about its own. It is going to put its staff officers into the field and compel them to maintain an attack on and defense of St. Petersburg, each with an army of four divisions of infantry and eight or ten regiments of cavalry, together with an artillery train. The topographical sketches made during the campaign are to be submitted to the War Department. In the minor ammunition may be noted the fact that at a scientific exhibition, to be opened this year by the Government at Moscow, detailed charts will be presented of Turkestan, where the progress of Russian arms has recently been marked, and where Germany, it is said, has sent military men to "take notes."

As a sight-seer the Emperor of Brazil is regarded in London as a marked success. The most driving son of Jonathan never did a bigger day's work in that line than is recorded of him on a recent Saturday. In the early morning he visited Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, a model farm at Hendon, and was home to breakfast at Brook-street; then to service at the Central Jewish Synagogue, where, by the way, he was able to read and understand the service in Hebrew; then to Richmond to lunch at the Star and Garter; after luncheon, two hours at the Exhibition; and in the evening, dinner at Holland Park with the Count and Countess D'AQUILA. Throwing out the aristocratic wind-up and the service in Hebrew, a New-Yorker on a six weeks' trip could not have done better.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

A Fighting Hose Company of the Old Times Breaking Up—The History of a Quarter of a Century of Battles and Blows Among Philadelphia Firemen.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* gives the following sketch of the history of one of those old organizations of volunteer firemen, now falling into decay, which have in their past gained an evil notoriety for the Quaker City by their fierce fights and riots. It says:

"The Shiffler Hose Company was one of the outgrowths of public sentiment occasioned by what have passed into history as the 'Native American Riots of 1844.' It took its name from GEORGE SHIFFLER, who was killed in the Kensington riots, and though it existed as an organization prior to that time, it was not incorporated until the 18th of January, 1845. The principles upon which the company was founded were for a long period jealously guarded, and no one who was a Catholic and not a Native American could be admitted to membership. Of late years, however, it is said, the question of religion or nativity never enters upon an application for membership.

To sketch the history of its battles is a far more difficult matter than many imagine. Every fire was an incentive to fight; every race brought its collision; every election was the signal for broken heads, and every parade a free fight. From the hundreds of fights in which it was a prominent participant, we can only pick out the most determined and sanguinary. The first was shortly after the inception of the company, and occurred during a fire at Front-st. and Coates street. The Shiffler boys disputed with the Fairmount Engine Company as to the rights of newly-laid plugs, and this quarrel was the precursor of a terrific fight, hand to hand, which lasted for nearly three hours. A part of the pavement was torn up to supply belligerents with missiles. The Police were powerless, for when they interfered both companies turned upon them, driving them off like sheep. This contest was indecisive, both parties drawing off exhausted and bloody. On their way to their house from the same fire the Shiffler boys, reinvented by a little rest, met the Hope Engine Company, and set upon it. Another terrific fight ensued in the vicinity of the Fairmount Engine-house, and lasted an hour. It was then stopped by the officers. The origin of the feud with the Moyamensing Company is traceable to no political or religious differences, but to a little event that occurred on a ferry-boat, on its return from Gloucester with a pleasure party, during the Spring of 1849. A quarrel of the Moyas' sweethearts took too many liberties with a bevy of young damsels, and were annihilated by the Shiffler cavaliers. A few days after, while running to a fire, the Moyas pounced down upon them, took their carriage, and had out a dozen of their number with a revolving pioneer. In June of the same year an immediate fire occurred at PETER WAGNER'S chair-store, in New Market-street. On their return a premeditated meeting of the two belligerent parties took place at Front and Catharine streets, and a long and desperate battle ensued, during which JOHN DONNELLY, of the Moyamensing, had both eyes shot out.

On the 17th of March, 1850, the most dastardly and sanguinary of all rencounters with the 'Moya' occurred. A few days prior to it, their carriage had again been taken and dismantled, and this murderous scheme of revenge was concocted. The Shiffler boys, armed to the teeth with shot-guns, muskets, pistols, and with piles of stones within easy reach, were ambushed in the rank grass which covered the open lot at Fourth-street and Washington-avenue, now known as Jefferson-square. To induce their enemies to run out, they built a fire at Second and Reed-streets. Just as the unsuspecting firemen were turning from Washington-avenue into Fourth-street, a volley was poured into their ranks from the ambush. Before they had recovered from their amazement, the Shiffler boys were upon them with clubs and weapons of all kinds, routing them completely. The result was that seventeen men were shot, but none were killed. Five of the 'Moyas' held on to the carriage and succeeded in driving it back to the house. In the Spring of 1852 the 'Schuylkill Rangers,' who had attacked and dispersed a number of other companies, assailed the Shiffler boys, as they were returning from a large Democratic meeting on Second-street, near Callowhill street. It was early on Sunday morning, and the battle waged for four hours, and ended in the complete rout of the Rangers. Two of the latter died from the wounds received in that encounter.

On the 26th of June, 1854, a fire broke out in the Alley-house, standing in Market-street, above Eighth. There were intimations that the Shiffler would be attacked that night, and Lieut. CUSHEY, with a large force of men, was at the scene to quell any disturbance. The Shiffler boys were turning into Eighth-street, from Market, when a volley of shot was poured into them by the Moyamensing Company, who were shielded by the darkness. As the first fire JOHN CAPE, of the Shiffler, was shot through the head, and dropped to the pavement dead. The firing continued for five minutes, when the police, under CUSHEY, charged down Eighth-street, and succeeded in routing the Moyas. Five others of the Shiffler Company were desperately wounded. On the 10th of April, 1855, JOHN CAPE was killed at Twelfth and Shippen streets, during an attack on the Shiffler by the Moyamensing Company. Rowers. To-morrow, of the latter, was wounded in that fight, and taken to the hospital, from which he escaped. Subsequently he gave himself up, confessed that he killed CAPE, and upon other evidence of this fact was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gov. CURTIN pardoned him. On the 2d of August, 1856, a desperate hand-to-hand conflict occurred between the Shiffler and Franklin, and on the 6th of October following, another hot engagement with the Moyas came off at Moyamensing-avenue and Greenwich-street, during which HENRY WALTER, of the Shiffler, was killed. These are the most important of the fights in which the Shiffler took part, while there were hundreds, shorter in duration, and not so mortal, which were marked with savage desperation. What is remarkable of the company in its bellicose career is, that it was never suspended but once, and that for its fight with the Franklin Engine Company at a fire on Swanson-street, below Almond, Aug. 9, 1858, when five members of the latter company were stabbed. In the great parade of 1855, the Shiffler turned out 854 men, and for numbers was the most conspicuous company in the line. Of late years its career has been more tranquil, and among its members were some of the most daring and bravest of volunteer firemen.

The company now numbers about 300 active and honorary members, and its estate, real and personal, is valued at $20,000. It is probable that, like the 'Moyas,' it will degenerate—in the opinion of the old volunteers—from a fighting company into a milk-and-water literary association; and possibly may engage in metaphysical disquisitions with its old opponents who fail so often the force of its spanners and fire-hooks."

THE TAMMANY ROGUES.

Opinions of the Independent Press on Their Nefarious Acts.

Unanimous Approval of the Times' Exposures and Censure of the City Government.

From the New-York Standard.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been making damaging charges against two of our City rulers, which they cannot afford not to explain if they want to escape from everlasting infamy. In effect it charges Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY with signing warrants during the years 1869 and 1870 to the amount of $6,000,000 or more for "furniture supplied to the new Court-house and repairs done to the same building." In support of these charges it professes to give dates and figures from Mr. Controller CONNOLLY'S own books. If these figures are correct (and if they are not the fact can easily be proved) the people of New-York have been supporting as sportively a gang of robbers as ever escaped imprisonment in Sing Sing.

We have taken no part in the discussion of these charges hitherto. Resident City officials, because we were loth to believe that our rulers were such a set of scoundrels as they were painted, and because we wanted to see some specific evidence from the TIMES to justify its assertions. We are compelled to believe that such evidence has now been given to the world; unless the TIMES is a reckless liar, and if they are we shall, for the honor of our City and chosen ones, be glad of it. But Mr. CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL cannot afford to be reticent any longer. The honor of themselves and their children, the honor of their party and of the City are at stake.

The sudden rise to wealth of some of our rulers has been no less marvelous than suspicious. We believe that before Mr. HALL was ever prominently identified with the Tammany Ring he was wealthy—having made his money by literature and law—and we believe he is now not possessed of property equal to that found by him who substantially governs this City. In a few years Mr. TWEED has risen from bankruptcy to be, as he boasts, with the exception of the Astors, the largest real estate owner in New-York. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was as poor ten years ago as most of his clerks are today. Yet he is now worth nearly five millions of dollars. The same can be said of Mr. SWEENY.

Portland Daily Press.

The TIMES is now on independent and even defiant ground, the proprietors having defeated the plans of the Ring to control it by the purchase of stock that came into the market but a few days since. It proposes to carry this exposure forward. It hardly need be repeated again that Tammany is the organization which dictates the policy of the national party and imposes upon it such candidates as it desires. Mr. HOFFMAN may not be nominated for the Presidency, but failing to get him the Ring will endeavor to secure the aid of Tammany by offering it the control of the National Treasury. Let the Tammany financiers be judged by their New-York record—the most corrupt and infamous ever known on this continent.

Detroit Post.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, which is doing better work for the cause of good government and the Republican Party by its daily exposure of the iniquities of Tammany than half the political dissertations which appear in the newspapers, has been able to get hold of some of the figures on the Controller's books, which it publishes in its issue of Thursday. The Controller has persistently refused to let the books be submitted to public any reports as required by law, and leaves the New-York tax-payers in absolute ignorance of the City and county debt, of the amount which Tammany is spending, and for what purposes it is spending their money. Indeed, of this, two or three of those wealthy citizens who have joined the Committee of Seventy to check the evil government of New-York City is due, are invegled into giving a vague indorsement of the accounts; and a Presbyterian clergyman, in charge of a weekly newspaper, succumbs to an assurance from a personal friend that Tammany is all right.

Utica Morning Herald.

Two things about the NEW-YORK TIMES call the one for congratulation, the other for praise. The first is the recent purchase, by E. B. MORGAN, of Auburn, of the Henry J. Raymond shares, at a price which shows the paper to be worth several million dollars, at the time its stock was never held so valuable in the market as now. The signal prosperity of the TIMES may be traced to two things: the ability with which it is edited and managed, and the fearlessness and persistency with which it wages war upon the Tammany Ring, which is literally eating up the Metropolis. We gratefully thanks have for the TIMES, we cannot use that word thieving in this connection, and no longer be open to the charge of making accusations which we cannot prove—and this is the second fact regarding the paper, which cannot meet with too high praise.

New-York Evening Post.

The Mayor goes out of his way to renew a personal controversy with the publisher of a newspaper. This is not merely undignified in a public officer, but it is utterly useless. The only controversy in the matter which concerns the people and their rulers lies in the question whether or not the public money is honestly used for public purposes. The Mayor has in his hands the only evidence which can decide this question, and promises to give it to the community. Let him do so at once, and the case will go before public opinion upon the evidence adduced, and will be fairly tried.

We have no wish to prejudge it now, and will not do so, although the Mayor's own letter offers a strong provocation to such a course. For he clearly admits that there is much in the accounts that will require explanation and apology, and he points out what is the substance of the defense which he will make. The warrants for which he says, with extraordinary moderation of language, that they "are large and may have been exorbitant," were all audited by the old Board of Supervisors, most of them nearly two years ago. But under the revised statutes the audit of the Board was final, and the Mayor and Controller, as administrative officers, were compelled by law, as their proper legal advisers assured them, to indorse and pay all warrants passed by it.

If the Mayor means by this that claims which were manifestly excessive and fraudulent were indorsed by him and paid by the Controller, because the latter officer's legal advisers assured them that they were bound by law to do so, then the legal advisers in question took upon themselves a fearful responsibility in giving such advice; and the Mayor and Controller took upon themselves a fearful responsibility in acting upon such advice. No public officer has a right so to interpret a law as to require him to give his official approval to a known fraud; and no legal adviser can advise him to do it without becoming a party to the fraud. Every such claim, presented under whatever color of law, is an effort to abuse and nullify the law, and the Courts will sustain an officer in treating it as such.

But apart from all "final" action of the old Board of Supervisors, the charge is specifically made in the TIMES today that $1,482,000 have been paid to ANDREW J. GARVEY since the old Board of Supervisors was abolished, for work done upon the County building in 1870. Were the Mayor and Controller, after the new charter was passed, bound to pay exorbitant bills contracted by that Board, although its extravagance and corruption had been so notorious as to compel its own party friends to abolish it?

Philadelphia Day.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday publishes a tabular statement of the moneys paid out for furniture supplied to the new Court-house and repairs to the same building, the amount footing up over five and a half millions! The TIMES charges that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY pocketed the lion's share of this money. The *Leader*, HALL'S paper, says that those gentlemen will not sue the TIMES man for libel, because that would help the latter paper to sell its wares. We are afraid that this plea will not wash.

Philadelphia Press.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its fearless exposé of the corruptions of the Tammany Government of that City. In its issues of Saturday and yesterday that spicuky paper contains further and more extensive transcripts from Controller CONNOLLY'S records, which evidence the most enormous and shameless thefts of the people's money. For instance, during the years 1869 and 1870 an aggregate of $6,482,646 46 was paid to one firm, INGERSOLL & Co., of which Mr. Wm. M. TWEED himself is said to be a member, for cabinet work in the New Court-house and repairs in armories. A schedule of the individual entries is given, with date of warrant, amount drawn, character of the work, and date on which the work was supposed to be done, specified in each case. A portion of the warrants were drawn directly to INGERSOLL & CO., and checks for the remainder were all indorsed by the same firm.

Hartford Courant.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, by hook or by crook, has become possessed of CONNOLLY'S cash-book. CONNOLLY is Controller of New-York City, and the conclusion drawn from the exhibit of extracts warrants the TIMES in saying that they "show fraud in every line," and that "we know the members of the Ring to have dealt dishonestly with the public money, and we can prove that they have; and we say that they ought to be subjected to a criminal prosecution," and they challenge a suit for libel by calling Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY a pair of thieves in language plain as that of Truthful James. People outside of New-York are in the habit of "pooh-poohing" when they are told that the unprincipled members of the "Ring" defraud the City out of millions of dollars in a single year. They can't see how it is done. They suppose, and rightly, that every warrant drawn on the treasury must be balanced by a voucher and release of indebtedness, and are at a loss to understand how figures, proverbially veracious, can be so perverted. But it is easy enough. For work done or supplies furnished, the City, a taxpayer holds a bill, say for $20,000, he presents the account for payment, and is told "we can't pay that bill, make it $40,000 and your money is ready," and the "Ring," represented by some enterprising officials, puts down the difference. Other officials know of the transaction, but they never "tell," for each is conveniently ready to do the peculation of his fellows, except when some man by undue haste and rudely exposing the rapid plunder draws upon himself the envy of some less fortunate or unscrupulous member, then sometimes the "murder comes out."

New-Haven Palladium.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its exposures of the magnificent thefts of the Tammany Ring. CONNOLLY'S books show that more than $6,000,000 were received by INGERSOLL & Co.—INGERSOLL being TWEED'S partner in the chair-making business—for furniture and repairs during the years '69 and '70. During one month a fortunate carpenter was paid over $600,000 for work on the new Court-house. Mayor HALL'S weekly paper replies to all these charges that the TIMES is vexed because one of its bills was disputed, but the charges themselves are not denied.

Detroit Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES keeps its promise in regard to attacking the New-York magnates, and its first exposure is crushing. It shows that the "Ring" reads to the City a certain number of lofts, stables and rooms in various parts of the City for armories. For ten such lofts, not one of which is used, the amount of $85,500 is paid from the treasury. While for those that are occupied $190,600 is charged, whereas a fair valuation would put the annual rental at only $45,000.

Norwich Bulletin.

Mayor HALL, of New-York, has undertaken a defense against the charges of theft brought by the TIMES. It is this, that the TIMES is deprived of the corporation advertising, and has a claim against the City which has been disallowed; and that it obtained its information from a "tainted source," namely, a clerk who had been discharged from the Controller's office. This may all be true, and yet if the facts alleged by the TIMES be unquestioned, the defense is no defense. It remains for more to be proved to disprove the issue of these warrants, or establish their integrity, than to question the motives of the paper which offers them in evidence to sustain its charges.

Boston Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its publication of alleged City documents, which it has obtained surreptitiously in spite of the vigilance of the authorities, by whom they are deliberately and in defiance of law withheld from public examination. In other words, if these accounts are correct, the City Government of New-York is, more strictly speaking, the County Government, though we believe both are administered by the same set of men—makes at least nearly $3,000,000 per annum to keep the Courts repaired and furnished. Of course, these are impossible expenditures under the most extravagant Government which is honest. The TIMES puts the case squarely and correctly, therefore, when it says: "Either the figures given on our front page are correct copies from Controller CONNOLLY'S books, or they are fictitious. If they are the former, HALL and CONNOLLY stand convicted of being parties to as plain a fraud as was ever committed; if they are forgeries, HALL and CONNOLLY had better come out and say so."

Providence Journal.

We have seen nothing more plain and direct than the articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the Ring which rules that misgunded City, and that swindles their tax-payers out of fortune after fortune, every year. The exposure of the TIMES will have a wholesome effect upon State and National politics. The plunderers of Tammany are looking beyond the City from which they steal their millions, to the Federal Treasury, in which they can see the opportunities for tens and twenties of millions. They hope, with the success of the Democratic party, to organize the hordes of Tammany in Washington, to govern the country as they govern New-York, to put their arms into the Treasury of the United States, as they have long had them, up to their elbows, in the Treasury of the City. The people will hesitate, all the more after these developments, to intrust the General Government to the hands of the locusts of Tammany, and to copy, in other places, the Government of the City of New-York. Since this was written, the TIMES has made another revelation, supported by extracts from the books of the Controller, showing that, in two years, the sum of over *five million six hundred thousand dollars* has been paid for repairs and furniture for one building, the New County Court-house, and all paid to one firm or to its order! These are the men who desire to rescue the Federal Government from the corruption into which it has fallen, and to take it into their own pure keeping!

Washington Chronicle.

Mayor HALL'S reply to the distinct charge made by the NEW-YORK TIMES that he is a thief is, that the proprietors of the TIMES are equally guilty with himself, and therefore declines to afford the TIMES an opportunity to prove its charges before the courts. Controller CONNOLLY is yet to be heard from. Will he, too, confess judgment?

Worcester Spy.

No newspaper in New-York has been so determined and persistent in its exposures of the rascality of the Ring that rules that City as the TIMES. It has used very plain language, and repeated its denunciations unwearedly from day to day with abundant variety of phrase. It has displayed a great deal of acuteness in analyzing and exposing the futility of the defenses that have been from time to time offered by the apologists of the Ring, when some of its contemporaries were disposed to accept them, and to believe that the civic managers were not quite so bad as they had been supposed. The other City papers have criticised the TIMES for its constant harping upon this theme. The *Tribune*, whose uniform propriety and courtesy entitle it to act as a censor of journalistic manners, thinks the TIMES has gone too far in its attacks upon the City Ring and its abettors. The *Tribune*'s censure is, of course, prompted only by its delicate sense of propriety; the other papers have been influenced by different motives, more or less creditable. They all agree, however, in pronouncing the conduct of the TIMES disgraceful—most unreasonably as it seems to us, for if, as was very generally believed and as the TIMES asserted, TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY were not wielding the people out of enormous sums and disgracing the City by their personal and political corruption, no language could be too severe to stigmatize their conduct, and no persistency of iteration could exceed the demands of the occasion.

Troy Times.

The TIMES has now come into possession of specific information, which, if authentic as it claims, seems to justify all its accusations against the Ring. This it has been giving to its readers by instalments; the amount already accumulated is formidable, and there is more to come. These disclosures are naturally making a sensation in the City. The other Republican papers, while denouncing the general course of the TIMES, say that those charges are too direct and specific to be ignored, and must be refuted—as they can easily be if false—or those affected by them can no longer pretend to be anything but thieves and swindlers. The TIMES confidently challenges investigation. Its tussle upon public attention to the worst inferences that can be drawn from these revelations, and demands a prosecution for libel, so that it may have an opportunity to prove that the accounts are copied literally from the Controller's books, and are a part of the accounts to which the public is entitled to have access. The organs of the Ring are silent in regard to these statements.

They will be dumb, however, to take some notice of them. They are some evidence and the best accessible, of the contents of the Controller's books, which should be open to the public, but are not. So long as the periodical accounts which the law requires are suppressed, and, when given at longer intervals, in defiance, not to the law requiring them, but to the public clamor, are so imperfect and confused as to give no satisfactory knowledge of financial management of the City, and so long as the books are not open to public inspection the people must believe what they are told on respectable authority.

Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.

Democratic Government in New-York City is the most corrupt in the country. The system of robbery and fraud practised there has at length been fairly shown as being of a character to make those guilty of it deserving confinement as criminal hard labor. As New-York is, so would the country be, under Democratic rule.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES appears to hold the whip handle in dealing with the Democratic Mayor and Controller of that City. It presents an astounding array of figures which bear indisputable evidence of fraud in the distribution of the public moneys. After such a sterling exposé let no one question under which rule their interests are most guarded, and forever let Democratic journalists hold their tongues about Republican corruption.

Springfield Republican.

CHARGES THAT MUST BE FACED.

It is not by any means a new thing for the Press of New-York City to say hard things of the present City officials. Indeed, some of the hardest things ever said of them came from their own political friends. Only two Winters ago the *World*, now their servile apologist and adulator, was laboring hard to prove them a gang of corrupt scoundrels. Hitherto the impeached officers have paid little attention to these assaults. They know that the public believed them to be guilty; believed that they had amassed their mushroom fortunes by a wholesale and spectacular plundering of the treasury. But they also knew that the public was much too engrossed with its private affairs, and too accustomed to misgovernment, to do anything in the premises beyond indulging occasionally in a little harmless, wordy indignation. They knew that they had absolute control of the Democratic party organization in the State; and that, barring a political convulsion, they were masters of the situation. So they went quietly on their ways, buying off such assailants as were purchasable; imputing interested motives or malice to such as were not; printing elaborate panegyrics in their newspaper organs on the purity of their own private characters and the great services of their public servants occasionally making a show of virtue, but never taking the trouble to attempt to disprove the indictment brought against them.

They have got to take that trouble now. The war against them has entered a new phase, and the tactics which answered their purpose well enough in the past, will not serve them in the present emergency. The TIMES has denounced Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY by name as thieves and swindlers, and promised to prove them so. It has, indeed, already begun the redemption of its promise.

HALL and CONNOLLY cannot get away from this issue. It will not do for them to remain silent or to talk away from the purpose. They must face these specific charges with a specific answer. They must meet evidence with evidence. Such feeble pettifogging as we find in a double-leaded editorial in the New-York *Leader* will do them more hurt than good.

It is not enough for men accused of wholesale theft and swindling, whose possession of their guilt are altered, to simply assert their innocence. If it is enough for their friends, it is not for the public, nor for the purposes of justice. If they are guilty, the proper place for them is not the New-York City Hall, but the Sing Sing State Prison. And the matter has taken such a shape that they must disprove the charges or be adjudged guilty. Even so moderate and so friendly a paper as the New-York *Evening Post* tells them that "no assertion as to the people's accounts, made by an officer who himself conceals these accounts from the citizens, has any more weight than the testimony of a thief." It is too early, of course, for a reply to be made to the Court-house accounts; but Mayor HALL, in the *Leader*, has attempted to answer the equally damaging figures in regard to the armories, and, with all his ingenuity, the Mayor does not answer them at all.

What we want is to know what credit is to be given to those figures; and we must believe the evidence we have in regard to their validity until they are disproved by counter evidence. This, by his silence, the Mayor seems unwilling or unable to furnish. He has not today even the benefit of a doubt. Tammany Hall is placed on the defensive and seems incompetent to defend herself. Rottenness and imbecility are her distinguishing traits. To dissipate the revenues of a great city and bow her head to a mob are her most potent qualities. Is it not about time she turned her head to the ax of the people's indignation?

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Eminent Author and His American Trip—Notes of His Habits.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for August, in a series of reminiscences of CHARLES DICKENS by Mr. FIELDS, contains the letters appended, from the pen of the author. Previous to visiting America, Mr. DICKENS wrote:

"I really do not know that any sum of money that could be laid down would induce me to cross the Atlantic to read. Nor do I think it likely that any one on your side of the water can be prepared to understand the strain of the case. For example, I am now just finishing a series of thirty readings. The crowds attending them have been so astounding, and the relish for them has so far outgone all previous experience, that if I were to set myself the task, I will make sure—or such a sum of money by devoting myself to readings for a certain time,' I should have to go no further than Bond-street or Regent-street to have it secured to me in a day. Therefore, if a special offer, and a very large one indeed, were made to me from America, I should naturally ask myself: 'Why go through this wear and tear merely to pluck from that person's own eyes what I bought at Home?' It is a distasteful sensation to move a new people, but I have to go to Paris, and I find the brightest people in the world quite ready for me."

At last he concluded to send DOLBY to America, and wrote as follows:

"We mean to keep all this strictly secret, as I beg of you to do, until I finally decide for or against. I am beleaguered by every kind of speculator in such things on your side of the water, and it is very likely that they would take the rooms over our heads—so charge me heavily for them—or would set on foot unheard of devices for buying up the tickets, &c., if the probabilities ripened into certainties. But the case stands now, and I confide it to you within a couple of hours after having so resolved. DOLBY quite understands that he is to confide in you, similarly, without a particle of reserve.

Your cheering letter of the 21st of August arrived this morning. A thousand thanks for it. I begin to think (musically) that 'I shall yet see you.' You shall hear from me fully and finally as soon as DOLBY shall have reported personally. The other day I received a letter from Mr. ——, of New-York, (who came over in the winning yacht, and described the voyage in the TIMES,) saying he would much like to see me. I made an appointment in London and observed that when he did see me, he was obviously astonished. While I was sensible that the magnificence of my appearance would fully account for his being overcome, I nevertheless angled for the cause of his surprise. He then told me that there was a paragraph going round the papers to the effect that I was 'in a critical state of health.' I asked him if he was sure it wasn't 'cricketing' state of health! To which he replied, Quite. I then asked him down here to dinner, and he was again staggered by finding me in sporting training; also much amused.

Yesterday's and today's post brings me this unaccountable paragraph from hosts of uneasy friends, with the marvelous and wonderful addition that "eminent surgeons" are sending me to America for "cessation from literary labor!!!" So I have written a quiet line to the *Times*, certifying to my own state of health, and have also begged DIXON to do the like in the *Athenæum*. I mention the matter to you in order that you may contradict, from time to time, whatever reach America unaccompanied by the truth. But I suppose that the New-York *Herald* will probably have got the latter from Mr. —— aforesaid.

CHARLES READE and WILKIE COLLINS are here, and the joke of the time is to feel my pulse when I appear at table, and also to invent the innocent messages to come over to the summer-house, where I write, (the place is quite changed since you were here, and a tunnel under the high road connects this shrubbery with the front garden,) to ask, with their compliments, how I find myself now.

If I come to America this next November, even you can hardly imagine with what interest I shall try *Copperfield* on an American audience, or, if they give me their heart, how freely and fully I shall give them mine. We will ask DOLBY then whether he ever heard it before.

I cannot thank you [illegible] your invaluable help to DOLBY. [illegible] that at every turn and moment the [illegible] and knowledge and tact of Mr. OSGOOD are [illegible] to him.

Ever, my dear FIELDS,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

INCIDENTS OF THE TOUR.

Mr. FIELDS says: On a blustering evening in November, 1867, [illegible] arrived in Boston Harbor, on the Cunard steamer [illegible], one of his friends, under the [illegible] of the Collector of the Port, steamed down in the Custom-house boat to welcome him. It was pitch dark before we sighted the [illegible], and ran alongside. The great [illegible] stopped for a few minutes to [illegible] on board, and DICKENS, as every Yankee greeted me before I had time to distinguish him on the deck of the vessel. The news of the excitement of the sale of tickets to his readings had occasioned had been carried to him by the pilot, twenty miles out. He was in capital spirits over the cheerful account that all was going on so well; and I thought he never looked better health. The voyage had been [illegible] one, and the ten days' rest on shipboard [illegible] strengthened him amazingly, he said. As we were told that a crowd had assembled in Boston, we took him in our little tug and landed him safely at Long Wharf in Boston, where carriages were in waiting. Rooms had been taken for him at the Parker House, and in half an hour after he reached the hotel he was sitting down to dinner with half a dozen friends, quite prepared, he said, to give the first reading in America that very night, if desirable. Assurances that the kindest feelings toward him existed everywhere put him in great spirits, and he seemed happy to be among us. On Sunday he visited the School-ship and had a few words of encouragement and counsel to the boys. He began his long walks at once and girded himself up for the hard literary work before him. Steadily refusing all invitations to go out during the week he was reading. He only went into one other house besides the Parker, habitually, during his stay in Boston. Every one who was present remembers the delighted crowds that assembled nightly in the Tremont Temple, and no one will forget DICKENS, during that eventful month of December, will forget the sensation produced by the great author, actor and reader. He went from Boston to New-York, carrying with him a severe catarrh contracted in our climate. In reality, much of the time during his reading in Boston, he was quite ill from the effects of the disease, but he fought courageously against its effects, and always came up on the nights of the readings all right. Several times I feared he would be obliged to postpone the readings, and I am sure almost any one else would have felt compelled to do so; but he always declared no pain and a right to break an engagement with the public. If he were able to be out of bed, he was ready. He was wonderful, and although he lost his appetite, and could partake of very little food, he was always cheerful and ready for his work when the evening came round. Every morning his table was covered with invitations to dinners and all sorts of entertainments, but he said: "I came for hard work, and I must try to fulfill the expectations of the American public." He did accept a dinner which was tendered to him by some of his literary friends in Boston; but the day before it was to come off he was so ill he felt obliged to ask that the banquet might be given up. The strain upon his strength and nerves was very great during all the months he remained in the country, and only a man of iron will could have accomplished all he did. And here let me say, that although he was accustomed to talk and write a great deal about eating and drinking, I have rarely seen a man eat and drink less. He liked to dilate in imagination over the brewing of a bowl of punch, but I always noticed that when the punch was ready he drank less of it than any one who might be present. It was the sentiment of the thing and not the thing itself that engaged his attention. He liked to have a little supper every night after a reading, and have three or four friends around the table with him, but he only picked at the viands as a bird might do, and I scarcely saw him eat a hearty meal during his whole stay in the country. Both at Parker's Hotel in Boston, and at the Westminster in New-York, everything was arranged by the proprietors for his comfort and happiness, and tempting dishes to please his invalid appetite were sent up at different hours of the day, with the hope that he might be induced to try unwonted things and get up again the habit of eating more; but the influenza, that seized him with such masterful power, held the strong man down till he left the country.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Personal Revelations from Blackwell's Island—Experiences of Patients—Hospital Humanities—Officials' Attendance to Their Duties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your admirable article of the 16th inst. exposing the gross abuses and wanton neglect exhibited alike by professional attendants and hospital nurses, (Heaven save the mark!) you have done good service to the State, and to United States citizens generally, in opening their eyes to the glaring enormities committed daily in those institutions ostensibly established for the protection and cure of the sick and distressed. I propose, with your kind permission, to enforce and justify your well-timed rebukes and excellent practical suggestions, by the relation of some actual experiences of several inmates of that institution during the past six months—facts which cannot be disputed, and are capable of verification at any moment the authorities may desire their production.

In this establishment there are two departments: First, the "Stone Building," devoted to patients who can afford to pay for the accommodation, (and are therefore not recipients of any charity,) and convalescent patients, requiring only a moderate amount of nourishment and care to restore them to active life. The prescribed rations for patients in this department consist of: Breakfast—two eggs, tea and bread and butter; dinner—beefsteak, bread and beer, (when ordered;) supper—tea and bread and butter. No pastry or delicacies of any kind, suitable for the invalid, are provided, and no variation in the regimen from week's end to week's end. But, meagre and unsuitable as this diet appears to be on paper for a sick man, the reality is infinitely worse. C. C., an inmate some six weeks since, relates that for the first five days his breakfast was a fast, in the literal sense of the term—the two eggs were positively rotten, the butter was disgustingly rancid, and the tea was simply a decoction of stalks and sediment, (alias sweepings,) without the slightest aroma or taste of tea. Furthermore, that the necessary attention to patients in such a delicate condition was totally neglected. Patients suffering from boils and other cutaneous eruptions, were treated with the greatest brutality. One patient, a sea-captain, who had upward of fifteen large boils or carbuncles on various parts of his body, having appealed all day in vain to the orderly and the medical officer to have them dressed, at length prevailed on one of his fellow-patients (scarcely able to stand from weakness) to alleviate his pain. This poor fellow was (like the good Samaritan) in the act of dressing the wounds, when the orderly peremptorily turned the lights out, (it was only 9 P. M.,) remarking that "he wasn't going to be humbugged—he might go to bed and die if he couldn't attend to himself during the day-time." Moreover, small-pox patients, no matter how critical their condition, were but seldom visited, spoken to, or examined, one case of a most virulent character having, during a stay of thirteen days, only seen the surgeon four times, and a personal examination on admission and discharge. As to their diet, the provisions are of such a character, and so badly cooked and served, that not one patient in thirty could retain them on his stomach; and, were it not for the little delicacies brought to them by their friends, (which, by the bye, seldom reach those for whom they are intended, the orderlies being quite connoisseurs in wines, custards, &c.,) the poor inmates would soon die from sheer starvation.

As to the sanitary and general arrangements, a still worse state of things presents itself. There is scarcely a ward throughout the entire establishment through which the light, wind, and rain are not as readily admitted as through a summer-house. From floor and roof, from side walls and windows, the rain and wind have easy access to the beds and limbs of the patients, and if the poor fellows escape the frightful ravages of the small-pox with bare life, the probability is that the inordinate dampness to which they are daily and hourly subject will transform them into cripples for the remainder of their existence through rheumatism. But, worse than all, the unhappy inmates of this so-called Asylum are not all small-pox patients. Many a case of typhus, intermittent, or climatic fever is admitted, and, either through the carelessness or ignorance of the officials, treated as small-pox, the immediate and inevitable consequence being that they either die from erroneous treatment, neglect, or from contraction of the disease after admission.

If these horrors are permitted in the self-supporting department, you may rest assured that the scenes in the Paupers' Department (or wooden building) are only indefinitely intensified. In proof of this fact I shall cite but two recent cases. About two months since a case of malignant small-pox was brought in, (I believe from one of the emigrant-ships.) The poor fellow, more dead than alive, and his features so disfigured as to be scarcely recognizable, was placed within a few inches of a large stove, which heated the ward. Before the night was over his head and body resembled a huge black plum-pudding more than a human being, and every inch of him was literally crawling with maggots. Death happily released him from his tortures. The second case was that of a man in whom the disease had reached the climax. No medical officer or orderly had visited him for forty-eight hours. In a fit of delirium he jumped overboard, and of course died in a few hours from the effects of the sudden immersion.

When will the authorities awake to a sense of their important duties? Of course Warden BRENNAN and his confreres are not aware of these enormities, but they should be. Many thousands of souls, now the inmates of cemeteries, of poor-houses and houses of refuge, legions of widows and children dependent upon the cold hand of charity, may trace the date of their indigence and downfall to their entrance to that inferno, the denizens of which too truly leave all hope behind. A grand, a noble work is now within the grasp of our philanthropists and social reformers. Let them cleanse this Augean stable of its indolent, unscrupulous and peculant officials; place it under the constant surveillance of efficient and honest inspectors, amend its dietetic and sanitary regulations, and render it in reality what it has hitherto only been in name—a hospital and refuge for the sick and forlorn stranger—and they will merit and obtain the eternal gratitude and commendation of every true patriot and citizen.

Apropos to the subject of inspector, as we have numberless ladies' associations established for every possible purpose, and acting without fee or reward, is it not possible to establish a ladies' visiting committee, to act gratuitously, to look after and protect the interest of the poor and utterly helpless inmates of the institutions of this City? The vigilance and foresight of those good ladies (of whom there are thous ands in this great City) would easily circumvent and subvert the subtlest machinations of these human vultures, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would gladly avail themselves of these ladies' services in the prosecution of their well-meant, benevolent and charitable purposes in connection with these wards and straws of the American Republic. CIVITAS.

Swift Retribution—A Georgia Negro Murders a White Planter and Accidentally Shoots Himself While Escaping.

From the Albany (Ga.) News.

On Tuesday last, at early morn, a most horrible tragedy and murder occurred on Mr. B. H. HILL'S "Mud Creek" plantation, in this county, in which Mr. RUSH, the manager, and PAUL BUTLER, a freedman working on the place, were the parties, and both killed. The testimony before the jury of inquest disclosed the following particulars:

"On Monday Mr. RUSH saw some plow-lads abusing the mules, and ordered them to stop. They laughed defiance and continued to maltreat the mules. Mr. RUSH threatened to chastise them if they did not desist, and one of them quit the plow and went home. The [illegible] him [illegible] marked that if before he would hold a child of his for a white man to whip him, he would suffer his heart's blood to flow. To this Mr. RUSH replied, "This is an insurgent of yours: go on to your work, PAUL," said impudently, saying, [illegible] he "would suffer no [illegible] children." At this point the [illegible] a plow-handle and made at PAUL. PAUL retreated and seized a heavy swingle-tree, and was about to make a deadly assault, when Mr. RUSH, seeing his imminent danger, drew his pistol and fired. This shot was doubtless fired simply to stop the assailant, and with no intention of hitting him. At any rate they were very close together, and the shot did not [illegible] RUSH, then rode home, and rode rapidly away from the place, and all was apparently quiet till the fatal hour arrived next morning. On Tuesday morning, when the negroes were on their way to the field, some of them came up with PAUL BUTLER, who had his gun on his shoulder. He informed them that it was his intention to kill Mr. RUSH as soon as he came out into the field. His friends argued the matter with him, and begged him to put his gun away and go to work. He refused to be persuaded by their advice, and, persisting in his murderous purpose, started to avenge the blood of RUSH at first sight. All hands then went to work except PAUL, his brother BEN, his relative BEN WADE, and his friend, MOSES HOLT—the latter three not being accounted for at that time. PAUL stationed himself a short distance from the laborers. Mr. RUSH came up and PAUL advanced toward him, and addressed him with: 'G—d d—n you, you shot at me yesterday for nothing, and now I'm ready to shoot with you,' whereupon Mr. RUSH replied, 'Don't come any nearer me; stand back.' Mr. RUSH then attempted to draw his pistol, and while in the act, PAUL leveled his gun and fired, the forty-eight deadly missiles in the breast, abdomen, neck and head of his victim—killing him instantly. PAUL then ran to his mule, tied to the woods hard by, mounted it, with gun in hand, and made off toward the [illegible] Plantation, [illegible] another one of Mr. HILL'S plantations—followed by the three missing negroes, BEN LEE, BEN WADE, and MOSES HOLT, and perhaps some others.

As a gate opening into the Hobbs-plantation they found the dead body of PAUL lying on one side of the gate and his gun on the other. The top of his head was blown off and his face burned with powder, showing unmistakably that he had come to his death by the accidental discharge of the remaining barrel while going through the gate on his mule. That afternoon an inquest was held over the dead bodies and verdicts rendered in accordance with the facts. The testimony satisfied the jury that Mr. BUTLER, BEN WADE, and MOSES HOLT were accessories, and Deputy Sheriff BROWN being present with a posse, proceeded at once to arrest all three of them, and they are now in jail awaiting examination. Mr. RUSH was a quiet, peaceable, sterling man, and one of the best managers in the county. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sad and untimely taking off. Mrs. RUSH, we understand, was confined the same morning, after her husband left the house, and was not informed of his death till late in the afternoon. Those persons who were commissioned to break the terrible news to her failed of courage and could not do it."

Cloud's Rest—A View of the Yosemite Valley From a Peak of the Sierra Nevada.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* writes: "Cloud's Rest is not far from the centre of the Sierra Nevada, and that range is marshaled all about us, like an army of giants. On some of them great forests are growing, but distance softens them to delicate moss. The brows of many are bleak and barren, and rough with fragmentary rock; they are venerable in their baldness, against the far-off sky. Our faces are toward the setting sun. Just below us our eyes fall 6,500 feet into a cavernous gorge, and the slope is so slight that the cliff appears to be perpendicular. Our familiar summits of the Yosemite are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet lower than we are. Only South Dome retains its grandeur, and that is 300 feet below us; and it reveals itself now in a new character—a Valled Prophet—a grand head covered with a veil—chief mourner for the ages past, perhaps, or the Isaiah of a new dispensation. At its feet the Yosemite Valley waves to the leftward, a ribbon of green, and the Merced, spangles it with silver sheen for its whole length. Nearer by, Mirror Lake rests like a pearl surrounded by emeralds, and, following a green ravine, the eye discovers to the northward, 8,127 feet above the sea, Lake Tenaya, clear and placid, like molten silver.

These are details. The controlling generalization is, mountains. At hand and in the distance, at our feet, and so far away, that the foreshortening lifts them into the very sky, everywhere mountains. The diameter of the dome which our horizon bounds is not less than three hundred miles. To the north and west is the Coast range, hazy and blue, dominated by Mount Diablo, a hundred and seventy-five miles away. The chief peaks of the Sierra Nevada are our neighbors. Before us, as we face westward, and to our right, Mount Hoffman piles its rocks, and Mount Dana, 13,227 feet in altitude, and Mounts Whitney and Brewer, 14,000 feet high, lift their proud heads. To the east, the Lyell group cut the sky, and the triple-peaked cathedral displays its architecture. Then, at our back, run a series of ridges, which a companion styles the Chinese wall, for no engineer could build stronger or with more system; and over this wall Mount Dana stands, a shattered tower. And between this wall and where we stand, the Little Yosemite lies snug and pretty—a green homestead in the wilderness. Snow appears soft and white, not with the glitter of Alpine glacier, but downy and light, as the first fall of Winter on many of the summits, but the prevalent color of the peaks is a brownish gray. In the distance, the forests which cover the sides are green. The lower mountains melt afar off into a hazy blue. The throne we sit upon, Cloud's Rest, is granite, and its body is close-grained and compact, while the summit rides on a crumbling undercrust, the wear of centuries. The ridge runs out to a point which for thirty feet is only ten or fifteen feet wide, and on all sides the slope is precipitous. For hundreds of feet on this height no vegetation appears to the careless observer; it is a granite pile. And yet in the crevices moss has grown, and shrubs about as large as one's hand, and small pink and crimson flowers cling to the rock, and thrive on the dust which distills from its edges. Nowhere are colors brighter, and nowhere are flowers more welcome to the eye. On the northerly slope, 1,500 feet from the top, is an avalanche of snow an acre in extent, and of considerable depth, which, our guide represents, has moved down some ways within a fortnight. It may yield to the increasing heat, or creep down into the ravines upon some unwary hunter or unlucky woodman."

The Rector of a Protestant Episcopal Church South, who intends spending the month of August with friends in New-York, would gladly officiate for some brother clergyman on Sundays during that time, in the City or its vicinity. Address D. D., Box No. 1,926 New-York Post-office.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the VERY latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Last Week.—Dr. R. G. PERRY, Dermatologist, who cures all scaly diseases, sore and scurvy heads, falling locks and premature gray hair, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose, moth patches, freckles and tan, will close his office, No. 49 Bond-st., MONDAY EVENING, July 31, and open his Boston office, No. 15 Temple-place, Aug. 4.

Call and see the Doctor.

Fitted and Furnished Here in a Great deal, but most travelers in this country are ready to indorse the statement that the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is fitted with all needed conveniences, and furnished in accordance with the demands of the most exacting.

Hair Dye. Hair

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The Imperial Navy—Conduct of the Fleet in the War—The Official Report—Waiting for the Future—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The reports now published—after long and angry discussions in Parliament and in the Press—and the part taken by the German Navy in the late war, and the naval plans for the future, leaking out through semi-official organs by bits and scraps, have brought the question of the maritime position of Germany once more on the tapis. Assurances are still fresh in every one's ears that Germany has no maritime ambition whatever, but despite these repeated disclaimers, emanating chiefly from official sources, it is very evident that maritime power is a thing that both Government and people in Germany keenly desire. Indeed, since the days of HANNIBAL FISCHER, the founder of the German Navy, and those famous tin ships, with black, red and yellow flags, displayed in every beer-shop and serving as collecting-boxes, it has been the favorite wish of almost every German to see his country take her place on the seas among the foremost maritime Powers. Funds were wanting and opportunity was wanting, but the hope that one day both would be forthcoming was not abandoned, but was fondly fostered and cherished. Both the utterances, almost inadvertently made by the High Admiral, Prince ADALBERT, during the peace negotiations, and the schemes on which the Government is evidently engaged at present—though it less than half of them—plainly confirmed the fact, and prove the official disclaimers to be practically [illegible] words of modesty, such as a [illegible] a [illegible] would use, [illegible] with respect to his [illegible].

THE GERMAN NAVY IN THE LATE WAR.

Roused by the doubts and censure freely expressed in the country with respect to the conduct of the navy in the war, the Government has had a pamphlet published, written by one of the commanding Captains. It gives a clear and intelligent account of the doings of the fleet, and justifies its inactivity with causes of necessity. Before the war, Prussian naval officers were given somewhat to bragging, and thought they could conquer the world with their few vessels. These illusions could not stand the test of real war, but to these and to the disappointment of expectations excited by such bragging, is due the discontent which the inhabitants of the coast and especially of the once formidable Hanse towns, ambitious of naval glory, now profess to feel. The official writer assures us that the war took the navy entirely by surprise. No vessel was in fighting order; the stock of coal (which must be English, as Westphalian will not answer the purpose) was small; several of the biggest iron-clads were cruising at the time off the English coast, and it will be remembered that they were suspected of harboring hostile designs against France. These suspicions prove to have been unfounded; the vessels were altogether unprepared, and had not even ammunition on board. This is of course contrary to naval rules, according to which every vessel should at all times be ready for action; but then it must be considered that in Prussia, the navy was then and is still under direction of the military authorities, who never thoroughly understand naval affairs. The German iron-clads were therefore compelled to return to port without delay. While the Prussian Captain entirely refutes the assertions and criticism of the French writer, M. DE FONTENAY, he gives the following hopeless description of the state of things at the outbreak of the war. One of the most formidable vessels, the *Prince Frederick Charles*, was so badly piloted in the Great Belt as to run against a rock and break all four wings off its screw. It made its way to England with two reserve wings, but there it was found that the repair would occupy too much time, so the matter was hushed up, in order not to prejudice the Germans. As for the *Crown Prince*, she was entirely overgrown with shells and seaweed, a common complaint with iron-clads, necessitating a thorough cleaning once a year. The same cause disabled the pride of the German navy, *King William*, whose Captain, M. WERNER, had boasted that he would sink the whole French fleet single-handed with his vessel. Then the boiler of *King William* was cracked, and though not positively disabling the engine, this circumstance materially impaired its power. Other vessels were not prepared for the fight. Now the whole north shore, with its busy trading-posts, lay exposed to French attacks, which were never expected to be so slow in coming. Nor were the coast defenses in proper order. Some fortifications there were at Swinemunde, Pillau, Colberry and Dantzic, but that was all, and even they had no guns. Under these circumstances all that it was thought advisable or practicable to do, was to keep the vessels in port, as if ready for action, using them as scarecrows against the enemy ignorant of their incapacity. The coast fortifications were raised with remarkable speed, and the walls manned with guns. The whole coast was lined with torpedoes, the last of which have only just been taken up. Armies were massed on the shore, volunteers impressed for coast-guards, and by such means the expected blow was averted, because the French turned out to be as little ready as the Germans. Now, the Government takes credit for having kept off the invader by clever manœuvring.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The account supplies Government with plenty of excuses for its inactivity, but the excuses themselves do not give satisfaction to any but the official Press. If the Prussian iron-clads were out of order, that was bad enough, but where were the numbers of steam-sloops, corvettes and *avisos*, the vessels in which the country was taught to place the greatest reliance of the whole navy? Why were the vessels cruising off the English coast unprovided with ammunition. Moreover, it is believed that the inefficiency of the iron-clads could not have been so great, for throughout the war Capt. WERNER, the commander of the *King William*, and the most popular officer in the navy, advocated offensive measures. It is true that the French navy was immensurably superior in numbers but it was known that it had resigned both its best men and guns to the army. It is asserted by Government that even when all shore defenses were completed, the coast still continued so inadequately defended, that it could not have resisted a strong attack. An English or Danish Navy, it is affirmed, would not have let itself be frightened off by the slender line of torpedoes. This hardly reassures public opinion; the danger is past, but it is bad enough to have been threatened by it. Then it gives great dissatisfaction that the naval officers took their wives and families on board, and ordered them into harbor towns; that did not look as if work had been expected.

MEASURES FOR THE FUTURE.

Government is very reticent about its naval schemes, but there can be no doubt that a thorough reform is not only proposed, but already determined. Besides the issuing of various orders actually bearing on the subject, there are indications that Government will not again postpone projects of such importance. The first of these is the distinctness with which Prince ADALBERT, as the head of the navy, spoke on the matter during the war, the prospect, above all, which he held out of a colonial policy in Asia and the extension and protection of maritime commercial intercourse. Moreover, the pointed manner in which the pamphlet referred to, written by an official pen, and other official communications, explain the incapacity of the Military University to watch over naval interests, plainly intimates a reform in the administration. Government is not, of course, thirsty of enterprises at a great distance yet, but it is anxious to create a naval power in the Baltic and German Ocean, sufficient not only to defend its own coasts, but to encounter any force that may take up a position in these waters, on something like an equal footing. The first measure to be taken in hand is a thorough fortification of the coast and the mouths of the northern rivers, and that is already begun. Plans have been sanctioned by Government and are in execution, while others are still awaiting the decision of the Minister for War. The German north coast is protected by shallows to a considerable extent, making the line to be fortified comparatively short. Every point admitting of approach is, however, to be guarded, and heavy guns are being cast to man these fortifications. Two and three hundred pounders, also four and four and a half hundred pounders are the calibre to which the defense will be intrusted. The war harbors are full of men at work both with new fortifications and with enlargements of the docks. Wilhelmshaven, the chief port, is most active. Here it is proposed in future to strengthen the fortifications by iron plates. Moreover the mouth of the Elbe is being fortified. The projected canal at Kiel, which is said to be occupying the attention of the Chancellor himself particularly, and the construction of which is finally decided upon, will virtually double the German navy without adding a ship. By means of it the German vessels will be able to cross from the Baltic to the North Sea, or vice versa, in a few hours, while hostile vessels sailing round the Jutish coast will require as many days.

NEED OF HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland would be an important point for Germany to have, and the project of acquiring possession of it is evidently not yet abandoned, though the expressions used with regard to it are most guarded. A semi-official paper of today contains a long article pointing out how the small island crumbling into nothing is absolutely valueless to England, except as a weapon against Germany, whereas in German hands it would become a benefit to all nations shipping in the North Sea. For Germany would at once secure it from further natural decay, build up its walls, construct a harbor of refuge, and turn it to universal advantage. The article calls the island a hostile sentinel, placed right before the German Elbe, and contemplates the possibility of acquiring is by "peaceable and loyal" means. A rumor was current here lately that England was about to cede Heligoland to Denmark for a pecuniary compensation, in order thus to enable the latter country to exchange the coveted island for North Sleswich. That was an anti-English invention, founded on the belief in English friendship for Denmark and jealousy of Germany.

PLAN FOR THE WORK.

An immediate enlargement of the German Navy, so as to raise it to a par with other powerful navies, is out of the question, by nature of the costliness of the scheme. The Magdeburg *Gazette* calculates the annual Navy Budget required for this purpose at sixty or seventy million thalers, a sum which it would be impossible to raise as long as the army is continued on its present footing. The work promises to be carried on, however, by gradual progress. Want of capable men could never prevent it, for a better class of seamen than the North Germans is hardly to be met with, and the calling is so favorite a one with the population as to fill numbers of foreign vessels with German hands. As a measure of great importance an entire change in the administration seems to be decided upon. There is good authority that an Admiralty Board, similar to the English, and presided over by a civilian, is to be shortly established. Not only has the subordination of the navy to the army worked very badly indeed, but it has proved a great inconvenience to have no naval officer of rank in Parliament, or in the Federal Council. The cadet establishment is to receive a considerable addition of men, and the cruises for the instruction of the cadets are to be both more numerous, and carried to a further distance than usual this Summer. Kiel is swarming with youthful mariners. Instead of one there will be four vessels, viz.: the corvettes *Gazelle* and *Niobe*, and the sailing brigs *Undine* and *Musquito*, devoted to cadet cruising. The latter vessels are to proceed as far as the Atlantic, and Winter at the Cape de Verd Islands. As for additional ships, our quota for this year is three turret-ships and seven corvettes. The order to construct two iron-clads, besides, is contradicted, and the want of funds given as a cause. But whether more vessels are not still going to be ordered appears very doubtful. It is incorrect, perhaps, to set down the three turret-ships as a quota for this year, for they were ordered previously, but countermanded on account of the war. They are to be vessels of the *Monarch* class, one being built in Wilhelmshaven, the other at Kiel, while the third is intrusted to a firm of ship-builders in Stettin—the Company Vulcan. The seven corvettes are to be powerful vessels of their class, to be finished by 1877. Official papers lay great stress on the necessity of such small vessels to protect the coasts, and seem to intimate that further additions of the kind will continue to be made regularly. Prussia has naval volunteers, of course, as well as military volunteers, who, after active service, form a naval reserve force. This reserve force came very handy in the late war. The better prospects of the navy have given a fresh impetus to naval volunteering, so that now more men promise to offer than can be employed. Under these circumstances it is proposed to alter the conditions of naval volunteering, so as to allow applicants to enter the service at several periods of the year instead of once only. The navy having been raised into a separate administration, it has been considered expedient to bestow upon naval commanders the power of jurisdiction, which they have hitherto wanted. As it is, moreover, proposed to send vessels on longer cruises, in order to give greater prestige to the German flag, the Government has entered into communication with London bankers, and obtained credits on bankers in foreign ports for its naval Captains. German commerce being restricted after all to only a few directions, the vessels have occasionally found themselves without money and without means of obtaining any, Germany being little known in those ports. It is proposed to avoid similar inconveniences by the step referred to. Another measure, bearing on the efficiency of the German Navy, is the Government expedition planned to examine geographically the seas surrounding the German coast. A vessel has already been selected for the purpose, and scientific men have been appointed to take part in the cruise and jointly to design the map which it is proposed to print for the use of German officers and shippers. The objects to be ascertained are the depth, the character of the sea-water, in respect of salts and gases contained in it, its temperature and currents, the nature of the soil and the botanical and zoological phenomena of the sea.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Count BEUST's enthusiastic speech to the Austrian Chamber, and the good relations of the Empire to all the world in general and Germany in particular, have not yet been digested by the German people. The *entente cordiale* between the two former rivals has been as often commended within the borders of both States as real, as it has been derided as feigned, and which of the two explanations is the true one, it must be left to later events to decide. Countenanced by the German Government, the former interpretation is uppermost now, and as simulated friendship is apt to lead in the end to real friendship, it may be hoped that the conviction of common interests may, in the end, avert those dangers which have for the last five years been threatening, and never more than at the outbreak of the late war. The East affords some debatable ground, for there if the interests of Germany and Austria do not clash, those of Germany's friendship for Russia and for Austria may. Otherwise there appears not an inch of ground with regard to which the two neighbors might not, if they need not, pursue a common policy. The official papers at Berlin still publish eulogies of Count BEUST, evidently under powerful inspiration. The raising of the Legations into Embassies is a matter of certainty. And to leave nothing doubtful the German Chancellor has, by special direction of the Emperor, directed a letter to his southern colleague, expressing in the most fervent terms of friendship his master's gratitude for the kind words uttered at Vienna, expressing sentiments which are warmly reciprocated at Berlin. This burst of friendliness is not lavished for nothing; Prince BISMARCK, like an old diplomatist, has learned how to use the favorable moment and strike the iron while hot, to exact a practical pledge from Count BEUST. Prussia is still bound to retrocede the Province of North Sleswick, conquered from Denmark jointly with Austria in 1864, to its former owner, if the native population votes in favor of such a step. Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague distinctly demands this. Prussia, however, considers herself bound, not to Denmark, but to Austria. She is now desirous of shaking off the obligation which has supplied matter for unpleasant attacks in foreign journals. Prussia has repeatedly made advances to Denmark, seeking thereby to secure to herself advantages provided by the treaty, but Denmark has as repeatedly refused, insisting on the letter of the law. Our Press now affirms, on good authority, negotiations to be pending between Prussia and Austria for cancelling the stipulation, and thus freeing Prussia from her inconvenient obligations. In the present temper of Austria the result cannot be doubtful. Another effect, and one of unmixed good, of this friendly understanding is the proposed abolishment of the examination of passengers' luggage on the Prussian and Austrian frontier. If this is really put into practice, as there seems no doubt it will be, we shall owe a debt of gratitude to Prince BISMARCK for a boon which all Continental travelers will appreciate.

Departure of the Seventy-first Regiment for Providence.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., started at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their excursion to Newport and Providence. Hours before the time set for departure the crowd began to collect near the wharf, and large numbers visited the steamer *City of Lawrence*, in which they were to sail. A part of the main deck was filled with "standee" births, which the rank and file were to occupy, while the officers of all grades were accommodated in the saloon state-rooms. Ample provision had been made in the commissary department, and a long table and obsequious servants stood waiting the arrival of the soldiers. At a few minutes before 5 the distant sound of drums announced their presence, and soon the whole command marched on board, breaking ranks only when on the upper deck. There were about 400 soldiers in all, under the command of Lieut.-Col. WALCOTT. Accompanying them were twenty veterans of the Regiment, and about the same number of invited guests. As soon as the entire command had embarked, the Adjutant gave orders to draw in the plank, thus preventing a numerous delegation of camp followers, who seemed anxious to join the expedition, from getting on the boat, and in less than five minutes after their arrival on the wharf the steamer started. A large number of ladies had assembled to see the departure, and the enthusiastic cheerings and wavings of handkerchiefs made the leave-taking resemble that which takes place on the departure of an expedition on some long and perilous voyage.

The Seventh Regiment will receive the Seventy-first Regiment at the foot of Watts-street, North River, on its return from Providence, on Thursday, and Col. CLARK has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.—I. This Regiment will parade in full uniform (white trowsers) on Thursday, the 27th inst. Assembly at 4 o'clock P. M.

IV. The Commandant desires to express to the officers and members of this regiment his entire satisfaction with the manner in which their important duties were performed on the 12th inst. The admirable steadiness exhibited during the extraordinary events of that day prove the value of drill and discipline to a military organization. To be thoroughly competent and always ready to aid the civil authorities in the maintainance of law and order should be the ambition and aim of every officer and member of this regiment.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The Pennington Child Murder.

The Pennington child murder, which is exciting considerable sensation in Pennington, is not so clear a case as was supposed. The name of the young colored woman who is accused of the murder is MARY BRISTER. She is the daughter of Mrs. WESLEY WEISNER by a former husband. Mrs. WEISNER's children have been placed in charge of this girl while their parents were employed at their daily labor. All have died in some mysterious way, and recent circumstances have tended to direct suspicion to the girl. Two died more than two years ago very suddenly. A few days ago the fourth child died. The girl said it had fallen from the table to the floor, and when she saw it it was dead. A physician was called, who gave it as his opinion that the child had been strangled. The circumstances connected with the death of the last child naturally caused suspicion relative to the death of the other children. The authorities of the township, with the friends of the girl, have tried by intimidation to extract a confession from her, but she still adheres to her story that the child died from injuries received by falling from the table, and that the others died by accident. The prisoner is thirteen years of age.

Departure of Scientists for Brazil.

The United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company's steamer *Merrimac*, which sailed yesterday for Para, took as passengers two scientific gentlemen who propose spending several months in the valley of the Amazon in making geological surveys. The names of these gentlemen are Prof. CHARLES F. HARTT, of Cornell University, and Mr. O. A. B. DERBY. Mr. HARTT has already made three trips to Brazil, under the auspices of Cornell University, and with Prof. AGASSIZ. Dissatisfied with the ultimate results obtained on these trips, Prof. HARTT concluded to make a fourth, and to ascertain the extent of the various geological strata, particularly the Palæozoic, with more certainty than has hitherto been attained. He will also make extended researches in regard to the ancient habits and customs of the Indians living in that great river basin. The expedition has been gotten up by voluntary subscription of the friends of the Professor, and a large sum has in this way been obtained. Quite a number of friends of the gentlemen went to the steamer and bade them good-bye.

Deaths on the Rail.

On Sunday night at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM FRIZER, a German, twenty-nine years old, was fatally injured on the New-Jersey Railroad at Elizabeth. He got upon the Washington train, which reaches Newark at 10 o'clock, without being noticed by the conductor, as passengers are not taken to way stations by this train. The train, however, makes a full stop at Elizabeth, previous to crossing the Central Railroad, as do all the trains, though it makes no stop at the depot. FRIZER, it is supposed, intended to get off when the train stopped but went to sleep and neglected to do so. He awakened, however, as the train passed the depot and attempted to jump upon the platform, but held too long to the car railing and was thrown under the train. He was taken to the hospital where he died yesterday morning.

The body of an unknown man, evidently a "tramp," was found upon the Central Railroad at East Elizabeth yesterday morning. When found, life was extinct, and the man had probably been run over by some of the night freight-trains. Coroner GIBBS viewed the body, and delivered it to the undertaker.

Outrage at Newark—Sunday Evening Services Broken Up.

A party of roughs committed a most high-handed outrage at Newark on Sunday evening, breaking up the services at the little Methodist Chapel, in Oxford-street. They have long, in slight ways, interfered with the services here, so that more than a year ago it was necessary to enlist the services of the Police. The Police had withdrawn, however, and the roughs took advantage of this to again interfere on Sunday evening. A number of them entered the church and talked aloud, and in some instances blasphemously, while others hooted through the doors and windows, and gave cat-calls. Finding that this would not break up the services, a party of them entered the church and marched up the aisles, with the intention of forcibly putting an end to the devotions. At this Mr. AYRES, who was in charge of the services, became alarmed, and immediately dismissed the congregation. No cause is assigned for this exhibition of ruffianism.

Gov. Hoffman Hung in Effigy Again.

The Catholics at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Carroll-street, Brooklyn, showed their dissatisfaction with Gov. HOFFMAN by hanging him in effigy to the telegraph wire on Sunday night. Attached to the body was the inscription, "Orange HOFFMAN, died July 12, 1871," and under this were a skull and cross-bones.

Arrested for Highway Robbery.

About 10½ o'clock on Monday evening, the 17th instant, Dr. W. F. SWAIN, of No. 68 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, was on his way to visit a patient, and when he had reached a lonely part of De Kalb-avenue was suddenly attacked by a party of four men, some one of whom knocked him down, and during the moment of unconsciousness which ensued he was robbed of his watch, valued at $150. Having secured this booty the ruffians fled, and Dr. SWAIN having regained his feet, while they were yet in sight, gave chase, but was unable to overtake them. Yesterday, Capt. ALLAIRE and Detective PINK discovered the stolen watch in a shop in New-Chambers-street, and having ascertained that it was sold to the keeper of the shop for $45 by one JAMES BOONE, the latter was arrested by them as one of the footpads. He was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, who sent the case to Brooklyn for investigation.

CRICKET.

New-York vs. Boston—A Lively Game.

The first match between the New-York Cricket Club and the Winnisimmet Club, of Chelsea, Mass., was commenced, yesterday, at Hoboken, in the presence of a number of the admirers of the game, the weather being very auspicious for play. An excellent wicket was prepared, and, as the two clubs were well represented, a grand display of cricket was anticipated. Play was called at 11:25, at which time New-York sent Messrs. CASHMAN and HIGGINSON into the bowling of FARLEY and CARPENTER, and before these two were parted the score had been run up to 37, of which HIGGINSON—first man out—contributed twelve. BYRON was his successor, and when the second wicket went down the total of 47 had been reached, the bowlers of the Boston Eleven not being well supported in the field, several chances for catches being missed. CASHMAN was the second victim, he leaving, after running up the good figure of 24. Afterward BYRON added 5, and this finished the batting display, for the next seven men went down almost as fast as they came to the wickets, TYLER alone showing any play, and he only scored 8. Finally, after the ninth wicket had fallen for 66 runs, the New-Yorkers retired, as they kept a place for ROGERSON, and, therefore, played one short at the bat. Good catches were made by MASON, WEMYSS, KIMBALL, BALSDON and CARPENTER. KIMBALL's bowling proving quite effective, as was that of CARPENTER, in giving chances for catches.

At 1:25 P. M. Boston sent in BALSDON and MASON to the bowling of GREIG and CASHMAN, and the wickets began to fall at once, the first going down for a duck egg. Afterward, however, a good stand was made until ROGERSON came, when his fast bowling proved fatal to the Boston wicket. They managed to exceed the New-York score, however, their last wicket falling for 93, of which FARLEY scored 24 in good style, and MASON 14, the WEMYSS brothers also making a good stand. At 5:10 P. M. New-York began their second innings at the bat, and ROGERSON and BYRON had run the score up to 49 when "time" was called, and play was suspended for the day. The game will be resumed at 11 A. M. today, unless rain prevents, in which case the game will be drawn, as the Boston eleven are engaged to play the St. George Club to-morrow. The following is the full score:

NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.	
Cashman, c. Carpenter, b. Kimball	24	Balsdon, c. Byron, b. Greig	0
Higginson, c. Mason, b. Kimball	12	Mason, c. Byron, b. Greig	14
Greig, c. Wemyss, b. Carpenter	2	Guild, b. Cashman	4
Byron, c. Balsdon, b. Carpenter	5	Farley, c. Higginson, b. Greig	24
Kerr, c. Nimball, b. Carpenter	0	Carpenter, run out	9
Maynard, b. Kimball	1	Kimball, b. Rogerson	4
McDougall, b. Kimball	0	J. Wemyss, b. Rogerson	9
Tyler, not out	8	Beals, b. Rogerson	0
Cook, run out	1	Bate, c. Kerr, b. Rogerson	0
Smith, b. Carpenter	0	G. Wemyss, c. Higginson, b. Cashman	3
Rogerson, absent	0	Blackman, not out	0
Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; wides, 4; no balls, 1	13	Byes, 13; leg byes, 9; wides, 4	26
Total	66	Total	93

Beautiful catches were made by KERR and HIGGINSON and good ones by BYRON, the latter batting finely in both innings, until he was injured. ROGERSON's bowling was very effective, as was that of GREIG.

A Singular Murder in Newark.

Coroner CHASE yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of PATRICK RAFFERTY, who was burned to death, in Camden-street, Newark, on Sunday, the 16th inst. It was found that RAFFERTY must have been fastened in his house, and that his escape was impossible. The jury rendered the verdict that "PATRICK RAFFERTY came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." Though there is no doubt of foul play, there is no evidence as to who are the guilty parties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 24, JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the valuable property known as Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-street, near Broadway, embracing two lots, together forming a plot, in size 55.2 by 43 by 60 by 44, with a five-story and basement marble front building thereon covering the same. The total liens on the premises, mortgages and judgments, amount to $115,000, and including this sum the price realized for it yesterday was $120,750, the purchaser being WILLIAM FARNAM. These figures, however, cannot be taken as a criterion of the real value, for the property in open market would bring much more. The sale in question was not made for the purpose of realizing, but merely to perfect the title, and those bidding being parties in interest, but little attention was given to the transaction by the general public. No other business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer at auction a desirable residence on Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, while at a legal sale JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of property on Seventieth-street, near Lexington-avenue.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold the following City lots at the prices noted: Ten full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 75 feet west of Sixth-avenue, sold for $40,000; four lots on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, each 25 by 75, and three lots in the rear, sold together for $25,500; also four full lots, on the corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, with three in the rear, also sold together for $25,000.

Exchange Sales, Monday, July 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Five-story and basement marble building and 2 lots, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., n. s., near Broadway, lots together, 55.2x43x60x44 120,750

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-houses, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 236, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE BEAUTIFULly situated on the Sound, adjoining the "Cliff House" grounds; boating, fishing and bathing in front of the premises; stable for carriage and two horses; boat, bathing-house, &c.; also, a spring of pure water. The situation is perfectly healthy, and the neighborhood and surroundings excellent. The premises are twenty-five miles from the City of New-York; one mile from the flourishing village of Port Chester, and one mile from the New-Haven depot at Rye, from whence eight trains leave daily for the City. The premises are in excellent condition, and immediate possession given. Terms easy. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 261 Broadway, or to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 174 Canal-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Westport, Conn., to be sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, July 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock; three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres and three acres, near the new bridge, at Saugatuck and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet; among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., of A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS along the Saw-mill River, the Sprain, the Grassy Sprain Brooks, Central-av., and the Harlem Railroad, at prices affording rare chances for investment; also land by the acre, fronting on the Hudson River, near Yonkers. Apply to JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$7,500—$3,500 CASH.—HOUSE AND lot at Newark, with all the modern improvements, within a few minutes' walk of two depots. Inquire of F. BESCHOR, No. 79 White-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS. corner vacant lot for sale cheap. Apply to R. H. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SHOP, 36 FEET front, 46 feet deep, with shop on fifth floor 21 by 14 feet, with a door that opens on the roof; the shops are No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOUSE AND FURNIture, No. 70 St. Mark's-place, for three or five years, or would sell; all the parlors, and extensions is 52 feet; three new carpets, parlor curtains, window shades, oil-cloth, all new this Spring; 12 rooms, 5 pantries, 6 closets, bath-tub, water-closet, wash-house, 3 tubs, 2 pair of stairs, 15 tons of coal in the cellar. Call and see it from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR one or two months, half a mile from depot at Rye, New-Haven Railroad, three-quarters of a mile from beach; with cows, horses and wagons, &c., and garden (vegetables;) $400 per month. E. GOODELL, at depot.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone house, No. 25 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. Open today from 12 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871, AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING IN EAST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVENUES. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 307 East 42d-st., north side, 115 feet east of 2d-av. House is 17 by about 45 feet, in good order, contains bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, &c. Lot 17 by 100.5 feet. Possession on delivery of the deed. $8,500 can remain on Bond and Mortgage.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BERGEN POINT, WITH WATER FRONT. BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, July 27, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the "Lindsay Estate" at Bergen Point; eleven acres choice land, with valuable water front of 186 feet on Kill Von Kull; dock and two frame houses; on Shore road, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ten minutes from railroad depot; fruit and shade trees on premises; water in front eighteen feet deep; a rare opportunity to secure one of the most elegant locations adjacent to New-York for erection of a hotel, or the land can be divided into superb villa sites. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHEAP.—BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 65; MATting, 25c.; bagging, burlaps, canvas, bag-linings, imperial Spanish linens, pebble goat-skins, $9 per dozen; buckram plush for slippers, &c., at No. 105 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40. FOR IN AND OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one; Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871. }

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHOST, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 673 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6d. per day.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF the largest and best in the City, well located, large stock, elegantly furnished, doing a good business, low rent and long lease; will be sold on reasonable terms to a good party. For particulars apply to J. H. BROWN, at Hall & Ruckel's, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS AND TURBANS.—THIS DAY, Dress Bonnets half price; Traveling Hats and Bonnets; Sailor Hats, $1; Feathers and Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, and is willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply, with references, at No. 14 West 25th-st., this day, from 10 until 1 o'clock.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., wanted twenty cooks of all kinds, and all girls and women of all nations and capacities. Come all.

BOY WANTED IN A COMMISSION DRY goods store. Address Box No. 719 New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page [illegible], &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property, rights, interest, estate and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the mortgage must be deposited to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 4 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 23d day of June A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page [illegible], and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book [illegible], pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed, and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

700 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes Lemons.
At 11½ o'clock, at store No. 55 West-st.:
840 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 150,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, a position as traveling companion to a lady going to California, South, or to Europe; can operate on sewing-machines, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Address S. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG person in a small private family to do general house-work; can speak English, German and French. Address No. 231 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; good operator; would assist with chamber-work; very best of City reference. Call or address No. 254 West 37th-st., rear cottage.

EMPLOYERS

In City or country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress, or plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at 332 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to seamstress and take care of a child; the very best of reference. Call for two days at No. 7 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies, good baker; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook, or as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent reference. Call or address No. 333 East 29th-st., near 1st-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as a first-class waitress; understands the care of silver; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both English and French cooking, boning and larding; has best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 186 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 49 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman; she is a good seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit; operate on machines; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid and waitress; willing to take either; best City references, country or City. Apply at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, willing to help in the washing and ironing; both have unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 139 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two neat, respectable and trusty servants (English;) one as good cook, or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; both are civil, obliging and economical; best reference; will go together or separate. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very desirable Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker; would wash; country or City; good references. Call at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A hotel, Summer-house or private family, by an American woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; good baker, meat or pastry, or both; country or City; wages moderate; good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 1,309 2d-av., between 68th and 69th sts.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, with long, excellent reference for honesty and efficiency, a situation in a family where she would have full charge of an infant. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swedish girl, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DANISH woman as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or sewing; experienced nurse, excellent chamber-maid, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine work; very best references. Call at No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish cook, understanding thoroughly her business in every way; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as companion, lady's maid, or nurse, with a family going to California. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and waitress thoroughly understanding her duties; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook, who thoroughly understands her business; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass laundress, understanding her business thoroughly; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference, if required; City or country. Address No. 230 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class laundress; good reference. Can be seen at 200 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUAtion as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping; has been accustomed to family sewing; best reference. Call or address Mrs. HILL, No. 237 East 35th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 16th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

COLORED SERVANTS, OF EVERY CApacity, for either City or country, at TITUS Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1856.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a sober, willing and industrious man; is a good coachman and understands plain gardening, mowing, milking, and the general work about a place; is trustworthy and not afraid of work; best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in the country or City, by a smart, industrious German man; understands the care and management of horses; a good, careful driver, and has excellent references; willing to make himself useful. Apply or address GERMAN COACHMAN, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family, or with a doctor; can drive, take care of horses and make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Address SCHAFFNER, care of Poul, No. 150 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly; willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Address J. F. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of references for twenty years; English. Address J. J. W., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SCHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman, lately arrived, capable of giving primary instruction to young boys, and willing to make himself useful in any way; small wages expected. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DANISH man as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, lately landed, to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener and general useful man about a gentleman's place by a steady and temperate middle-aged person, with first-class references. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER OR separate by two respectable young Danish men, on a farm or gentleman's place; understand the care of horses, cows and farm-work generally. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable single man; thoroughly understands his business; the best City references. Address W. J., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style. Address S., Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; has many years' excellent references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address for two days No. 34 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom or general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows, and has four years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, lately arrived from Europe, as porter in a store or hotel; willing and obliging; a permanent situation more an object than high wages. Call or address No. 243 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Irishman, lately arrived, capable of giving primary instruction to young boys, and willing to make himself useful in any way; small wages expected. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PORTUGUESE man, serving as waiter in private families, a situation as such; he well understands his business, speaks several languages, and will give good City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as waiter in a private family, hotel or Summer-house; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER-HANGINGS.—FOR SALE—Two presses for stamping gilt papers. Address HOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL OCEAN STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

Russia...Wednesday, July 26 | Scotia...Saturday, July 29
Cuba...Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Java...Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 12
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Saxonia, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Aug. 26

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
For Russia and Scotia.....By other Wednesday sailing.
Cabin.....$120, gold. | Cabin.....$140, gold.
Second cabin.....$60, gold. | Second cabin.....$80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$200 and $220, gold.
Second cabin.....100, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, same as by Wednesday steamers.
Return tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown.....$145, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of the United States and Canada.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 121 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAM-SHIP PERSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grenwich, Jersey City, at 12 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th July.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its Equivalent in Currency.
First cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
To Queenstown.....75 | To Queenstown.....30

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"ANCHORIA" STEAMING "EXTRA" STEAMING
Saturday, July 29 | Wednesday, July 26
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 5 | Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2
Anglia.....Sat., Aug. 12 | Alexandria.....Wed., Aug. 9
Australia.....Sat., Aug. 19 | Anchoria.....Wed., Aug. 16
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.
Certificates at these rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, July 29, at 9 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Sumner, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M., for London direct.
HELVETIA, Gregg, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.
IRELAND, Rogers, Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 9 P. M., for London direct; Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Londonderry, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....BOUMAN.....Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Additional conveniences going to or returning from the Continent of Europe may be obtained at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, carriage and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST.
6,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations the all classes unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons and staterooms amidship—none over hatchways in midship section. Where Baths and Lavatories are wanted stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those intending to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Europe, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For freight, passage and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power transatlantic steam-ships from PIER NO. 8 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. J. W. MILLER.....Aug. 2, at 5 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHURST.....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 30, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Glasgow Line, 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamers COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
R. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. (. TINKHAUGH.....Aug. 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. R. SLOCUM.....Sept. 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORRISON.....Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. LEWIS, (via Nassau).....Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 19 E. R. every 28 days, direct to HAVANA, CITY OF MEXICO, Tlacotalpan, CAMPECHY, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEN & SONS, No. 42 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should not leave home without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
PIER 37, NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 81 and 83 Scott-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 107 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 329 Broadway. | No. 26 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest For Amounts on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, F. C. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, 22d July, 1871.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, drafts and checks which were stolen from the messenger of this bank. Payment has been stopped:

PAYABLE IN GUBRENOY.

Almy & Co., at City Bank	$770 47
Ingraham, Corbin & M., at Chatham Bank	880 72
Eagle Paper Collar Co., at Ninth National Bank	814 38
Bell and Cilley, at Ninth National Bank	1,000 00
Harris Bros. & Co., at Ninth National Bank	928 47
J. & T. Pearsall, at Market Bank	1,380 45
Warren, Spadone & Co., at Park Bank	232 20
Robert Waddell & Co., at Tradesmen's Bank	2,000 00
W. Stout, at Importers' & Traders' Bank	725 00
Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., at Central National Bank	1,030 27
Pothridge & Son, at Park Bank	1,247 66
Fox, Davis & Tradesman's Bank	4,531 15
Beaupre & Kelley, at Chatham Bank	517 72

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
ON CHATHAM BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Arnold, Sturges & Co., for	$1,933 27
Gold check indorsed by August Belmont & Co., for	1,475 75
Gold check indorsed by Trevor & Colgate, for	1,501 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,450 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,450 00
Gold check indorsed by Brown Bros. & Co., for	240 00

ON MERCANTILE BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Arnold, Sturges & Co., for	$1,933 27
Gold check indorsed by August Belmont & Co., for	1,475 75
Gold check indorsed by Trevor & Colgate, for	1,501 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,450 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,450 00
Gold check indorsed by Brown Bros. & Co., for	240 00

ON BROADWAY BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for	$4,925 23
Gold check indorsed by E. D. Randolph & Co., for	104 62

ON PARK BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for	$164 41
Gold check indorsed by M. Morgan's Sons, for	402 23
Gold check indorsed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., for	40 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	100 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,262 17

Drafts in favor of Fearing & Co., accepted payable at Park Bank, indorsed by E. B. Fatnsworth, Cashier, for.....350 00
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

CITY SEVENS (7s.)
BROOKLYN WATER LOAN 6s.
BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK 6s.
MOBILE CITY 8s.
MOBILE & OHIO 6s (Gold Interest.)
For Sale by GEO. K SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS
of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FREDERIC OGDEN,
GOLD BROKER,
NO. 9 EXCHANGE COURT.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REG. istered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
A scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$20,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

STARTLING EXPOSURES
OF THE
NEW-YORK RING.
SECRET ACCOUNTS
FROM THE
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.
SEE THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED.)..... 22,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion. Any able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed in Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY and all parts of the WEST, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

SHOWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS OF
the state of New-York negotiated on the most favorable terms by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Bankers, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE
for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE SUTTONIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOS. M. DUDLEE, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. ROGADE, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
July 12, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders free of Government tax on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of [3½] Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st instant, and opened Aug. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand, to
JOHN RAREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 153 AND 346 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 39 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secy.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th day of August.
B. BUCK, Cashier.

YORKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-houses of VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.
Five per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds of Gold, promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on 1st and 15th of each month.
Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.
Send for Circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 25.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, }
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credits of depositors on the 1st of August, N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th or August will draw interest from the 1st.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 336 and 338 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—THE 27th allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $3,672,230 00; SURPLUS, $300,373 98.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
PINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D. or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT LICENSED DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 72 UNION-PLACE.
ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 203 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of commencing examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place.
Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.
The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and official botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY TEAM (roan), Vermont, mares, petite, 15½ hands, own color; action and style perfectly sound, kind and gentle; now in market; owner has no use for them; will sell them at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at Cook's stables, No. 228 West 26th-st.

A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, handsome and powerful; with fine harness and top phaeton, used but a few times; must be sold, as owner leaves the City. Call at No. 39 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH WELL-bred grey mare, eleven hands high, 5 years old; trots fast; is very fine under saddle; will be sold very low for cash. Owner has no use for her. Can be seen at BRENNAN'S stables, 7th-av. and 37th-st.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15½ hands; that traveler; sound; kind, gentle for lady to drive; $150; must be sold this day. No. 416 6th-av., corner 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; been driven by ladies and gentlemen; also, a fine Dexter phaeton, nearly new, as Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

SIX HORSES—TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIfice price, for the owner has no further use for them. Can be seen at No. 730 East 6th-st.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAEton; two; first-class and warranted; price $2 75. No. 154 East 80th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Second room and hall room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also other rooms. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; also single rooms; house and table first-class; references given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS a handsom

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary—Addresses by Hon. James W. Beekman and Others.

The centennial anniversary of the New-York Hospital was celebrated last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society. The occasion was one of great interest to many who were connected by ancestral ties with the early settlers on the Island of Manhattan, and on this account the assembly was composed almost entirely of representatives from the old Knickerbocker families.

The meeting was called to order by GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., who, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, who said:

One hundred years ago the Governors of this institution held a meeting at Bolton's Tavern to receive their charter from King GEORGE III., by the hands of JOHN, Earl of Dunmore. Their first act, after ordering 800 copies of their charter to be printed, was to request from the Mayor and Corporation of this City a convenient spot of ground on which to erect buildings for the purpose of the hospital. In 1771 the City of New-York was a small town of about 22,000 inhabitants. The Governors of Kings College (now Columbia) had established a medical school on the 17th of September, 1767; and to the exertions of two of its Professors, Dr. SAMUEL BARD and Dr. JOHN JONES, the New-York Hospital owes its origin. On the 26th of October, 1774, Drs. PETER MIDDLETON, JOHN JONES, SAMUEL BARD and MALACHI TREAT were appointed physicians in ordinary, and insane patients were the first to be received. Unfortunately, on the 28th of February, 1775, the buildings, then nearly finished, were reduced to ashes in an hour. There is reason to believe that the wards actually opened for the reception of patients in 1791 were quite different from those which had been burnt sixteen years before. On the 3d of July, 1775, a plan brought from England by Dr. JONES was ordered to be carried into execution. The plan which he brought home probably perished at the burning of the buildings, for no other account of it has been discovered than is contained in Dr. JONES' *Manual of Military Surgery*, published in 1775. After describing the terrible condition of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, where he found the beds placed in triple rows, with from four to six patients on each bed, the dead sometimes lying with the living, the mortality being one-fifth of the whole number of patients, he says: "It is to be hoped that the hospital lately built in the City of New-York will have fewer objections to its plan than any hospital hitherto constructed. The principal wards, which are to contain no more than eight beds, are 36 feet in length, 24 feet wide, and 18 high. They are also well ventilated." Fourteen years after the old New-York Hospital had been burned, JOHN HOWARD returned from his second circumnavigation of charity, [illegible] Europe, in which he gives us the general results of his journeys and researches. His assurance that an infirmary or hospital should be on elevated ground, near a stream of water, and out of a town, the wards to be twenty-five feet high, and without apartments over them. No room to contain more than eight beds, and the windows lofty and opposite. For the purpose of ascertaining in his own person what quarantine really was, HOWARD resided some time in the lazaretto at Venice in 1786. The physicians of that period had bricked-up windows, which had been deemed necessary many years before. They dreaded fresh air, forbade the use of water for washing either inmates or their rooms, and HOWARD was obliged to use all the influence of the British embassy to obtain a pail of lime white-wash, for the stench of his apartments had made it impossible for him to eat. Eighty years after HOWARD wrote, the British Medical Association, in July, 1869, at Leeds, discussed the construction of hospitals. DOUGLAS GALTON, late Captain of the Royal Engineers, in an address which began the debate, asserted that a simple, inexpensive hut for a few beds, capable of perfect ventilation, and admitting of being occasionally pulled down and rebuilt with fresh materials, at no great expense, would, in all probability, afford more recoveries from fever and wounds than the most costly special hospital wards. It was held that the larger and older the hospitals became, the more dangerous they were to their inmates. The buildings used for the reception of the sick became saturated with organic impurities, and that such establishments ought not to be kept in dense cities. Future infirmaries, according to these views, will be made up of small buildings, easily renewed or removed, occupying a large space of ground. They will not be carried on as at present in huge edifices, built in the heart of thickly-peopled cities, with small courts and large towers. During the recent siege of Paris, the American ambulance, with double tents, was safe against gangrene or erysipelas, while the French surgeons have been forced to abandon the Palais d'Industrie, and the Grand Hotel, because nearly every amputation was fatal. The American ambulance had not a single case of gangrene. The views of JOHN HOWARD are confirmed by experience on the grandest scale, and if you ask for the kind of hospital which was so successful as to show out of a million of cases a death-rate of only eight per cent., you will find its type in the ward of Dr. JONES, and the hut of Dr. TILTON. A hospital means a guest-house, and although forty-seven per cent. of the patients have paid nothing, our hospital, and nearly all others are rather retreats or boarding-houses for paying invalids. As the Sailors' Snug Harbor, by its wise disposition of RANDALL's farm, is enabled to provide homes to many old seamen, so it may be in our power to give hospitality, without fee or reward, to many sufferers. Since the year 1864, when no less than $84,000 were given by private contributions, of which $65,500 came from our own Board of Governors, so that in a single year it became our duty to consider carefully the changes which had swept along with their resistless tide so many cherished things that we had thought immovable. Then came evidence that our buildings were no longer fit to do proper service. In cleansing one ward, of five masons who were removing the plaster, three died in a few days from fever. The South house, which, as late as 1859, was believed to be almost perfect, proved deficient in warmth and ventilation, and in arrangement of rooms. The main house required large repairs, and the kitchen and bakery were in the basement beneath the wards. Pledged by an honorable history, the Governors are desirous of adopting only what has been proved to be the most successful means of healing the sick, confident that in doing so they cannot fail at the same time to maintain the best medical school. For is not that the best school which exhibits to its students, not merely the diseases they are to be taught to recognize, but the treatment, no matter by what name called, by which the days of sickness in each disease are shortened to the smallest possible number? The original building of the New-York Hospital cost only £6,843; which modest sum is suggestive of the simple character of the original structure. The Ways and Means Committee were indefatigable. In 1774 they went round from house to house offering to sweep the chimneys of persons in the employ of the hospital, the profits to be applied to the charity. Other active means were also adopted of raising funds. The hospital was nearly finished when it was consumed by fire in an hour, on Feb. 28, 1775. Within a year it was so far rebuilt that the New-York Provincial Congress took possession of it for barracks, ordering that in case the Governors have not the cash, Mr. JOHN STAGG repairs the hearths at Continental expense. In 1776 the hospital was surrounded by fortifications and breastworks, with a ditch twelve feet wide and seven feet deep. Dr. SOLOMAN DROWNE, of Rhode Island, on the 19th of July, 1776, amputated the arm of a wounded Continental soldier at the new or City Hospital, which was undoubtedly the first surgical operation that ever took place there. During the occupation of the City by the British army the buildings were used as barracks for the Hessian troops, and the Society merely preserved its existence by holding annual elections. In March, 1785, the Governors granted the use of the premises until May 1 to some destitute Scotch emigrants as a place of shelter. In the Winter of 1785 Dr. BAILEY requested and received permission to occupy a room or two for anatomical lectures. Next, the Legislature of New-York asked leave to repair as many rooms as might accommodate them at their next meeting, which was granted. After the Legislature was disposed of, however, either the selectmen or the doctors became so unruly that a minute desired the committee in the care of the hospital to apply to a Magistrate to remove them. The next year Dr. BAILEY had a patient upon whom he had operated in one of the rooms occupied for anatomical lectures, who was unfit to be removed, so the doctor was allowed to use said room. There seems to be some queer relations between the anatomical lectures and the patient's unfitness for removal. Those private doings soon brought the hospital into that famous difficulty known as the doctors' mob. In a very few weeks, on Sunday, April 13, 1788, a naughty boy, seeing a ladder reared against the hospital wall, ascended to have a peep at the doctors, and beheld a young doctor busy upon a subject in the dissecting-room. The young saw-bones flourished an arm (not his own) out of the window, and the boy fled with the news. By an unfortunate series of coincidences, the thing assumed an ugly look. The mob ransacked and stripped the building. The doctors took refuge in the jail. Dr. HICKS hid behind a chimney. The mob stormed the jail. JOHN JAY was hit in the head with a stone, and Baron STEUBEN, while expostulating with the Mayor upon the duty of restraining the troops, being knocked over by a brickbat, cried loudly, as he fell, "Fire, DUANE, fire!" But the Governors of the New-York Hospital were not responsible for the doctors' mob. Dr. BAILEY was made to pay a little bill of damages, and left the premises. In June, 1789, the building was offered to the Legislature, or the Courts of Justice, as a temporary accommodation. At last, in April, 1790, Dr. SAMUEL BARD and MALACHI TREAT were called upon to give advice on the means necessary to open the house for patients. The Governors refused a tempting offer from the City to lease the premises for an almshouse. But on the 3d of January, 1791, the action was at last taken which admitted eighteen patients and began the work. For fifteen years the hospital had been suspended. Its career of active usefulness has lasted eighty years; nearly 145,000 patients have been received, of whom 15,000 died. During the fifty years of the separate existence of the asylum for the insane, opened in 1821, over 6,000 patients have been treated there, of whom more than 3,000 are reported cured, and about an equal number discharged improved, while the average accommodation is far less than 150 patients at a time. The hospital began by the reception of lunatics, small-pox, and syphilis, fractures, and maniacs appeared together on the reports of diseases. In 1798 the Governors announced that the hospital is properly an infirmary for the reception of such persons as require, first, medical treatment; second, chirurgical management; third, for maniacs, and fourth, for lying-in women. Two hundred pounds were voted as the beginning of a library. When the Governors purchased the five acres, on which they built, in 1771, a part of the Rutgers farm, the spot selected was upon a spur or hill, surrounded on three sides by marshes. Our predecessors were men who had faith in the growth of New-York, and so they ventured, in 1771, to build their hospital out of town on elevated ground, having eight beds in a ward, as JOHN HOWARD proved to be right, in Europe, fourteen years afterward. The lands purchased a century ago still remain unsold, and are not unlikely to yield a rental which may enable the Society largely to increase its usefulness, while so responsible a trust imposes upon the Governors the duty of careful inquiry into the manner of establishing the best possible hospital, for it will be in their power to afford every means of cure that science shall point out. Three years were employed in selecting the place and choosing the proper kind of buildings for the Asylum for the Insane. Beginning in July, 1815, various sites were chosen and abandoned. Long Island, Great Barren Island, lands on the East River, and on Harlem Heights were examined. Twenty-six reports of committees were noted in the minutes of as many meetings before the buildings were begun. Seventy-seven acres were bought. Thirty-seven of them were sold. A debt of $137,000 was incurred, and a sinking fund established which finally discharged, in 1835, the entire debt, leaving the asylum with nearly forty acres of land free of encumbrances, as it now remains. So favorable to longevity has the locality proved that four patients who died there had been inmates fifty-eight, fifty-three, fifty-one and forty-four years respectively. The pressure of the City has compelled the asylum to seek ampler space elsewhere. Created by the enlightened exertions of eminent surgeons and physicians, the New-York Hospital has always honored them and their successors. The oldest names that have shed lustre upon American science have been connected with our institution. The most wonderful triumphs of surgery have been achieved within its walls, and by members of its staff. The fame of Mott, Stevens, Rogers, Hosack, Post, Smith, Gurdon Buck, and many others, belongs to the history of our hospital, and is our proudest possession. The old hospital will ever seek to derive its chief honor from such supporters, and to afford them the widest field for the exercise of their talents, and for gathering fresh laurels. When the Governors of the New-York Hospital said in their address to WILLIAM TRYON, Governor of the Province, on the 28th day of October, 1771, they may, after a century of honest endeavors to do good, now repeat, "Our professed object is to find means for the recovery of the poor diseased who are so indigent as to be helpless without the public aid, and our call is to extend relief with the most indiscriminating impartiality to the sick and distressed poor among us of every character, without the most distant regard to national, civil or religious distinction. This is the Godlike design of our patent, and it shall be executed upon principles of the most liberal and extensive charity."

At the conclusion of Mr. BEEKMAN's address Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX arose and moved a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, and also suggested that the address be published. This motion was unanimously carried. JAMES H. STUYVESANT, Esq., said that he wished the anniversary had been in January instead of July, for in that case they would have been obliged to hold their meetings in the Academy of Music in order to accommodate those interested in the event, who were now out of town.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., moved that a vote of thanks be given to the Historical Society, after the passage of which the meeting adjourned, to be continued in a more social form in the galleries and supper-rooms below.

The Petroleum Trade—Rapid Increase of Production and Consumption.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 24.

The exports of petroleum in 1870 were thirty-seven per cent. greater than those of the previous year, and nearly all this increase, of thirty-seven per cent., is accounted for by the shipments from the port of New-York. The total exports from the United States in 1870 were 141,208,155 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons in 1860, and 99,281,000 gallons in 1868; showing an increase of nearly 42,000,000 in two years. The first sale noticed for export was in May, 1861, when 10,000 gallons were sent to foreign markets. Antwerp, which has since led all other ports in the importation of petroleum, took in that year 5,671 gallons, increasing the amount in the following year more than 800,000 gallons. Great Britain took 879,000 gallons in 1861, and in 1862 increased her importation to 3,239,000 gallons. The continued growth of this trade for ten years—from 1,500,000 gallons in 1860 to 141,000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit, not only on account of the rapid development of the oil interest, but also because the yearly increase has been steady. The daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district in December, 1867, was 10,400 barrels of forty-three gallons each; in the same month of 1870 it was 15,214 barrels, a fact which shows the inexhaustibility of the wells in that region. In regard to the home consumption it is estimated that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported, making, in round numbers, an aggregate consumption of 211,000,000 gallons annually. This enormous amount, reckoning the price at an average of twenty cents per gallon, represents a value of more than $42,000,000 for a single year—certainly a remarkable return for a product unknown to commerce ten years ago.

It might be interesting to inquire how much of this vast export was shipped by Pittsburgh, and what the prospect is for our City retaining its position as a leading manufacturer of refined petroleum.

Of the 5,000,000 barrels consumed in 1870, our refiners furnished about one-fifth, or 1,000,000 barrels. Their capacity is about double this amount, and for some reason or another they have run but one-half of the time. In 1863, Pittsburg made nearly all of the refined oil shipped from or consumed in the United States. Cleveland now manufactures nearly double the quantity we do, and so does New-York; Philadelphia, Boston and Titusville supplying the remainder of the 5,000,000 barrels. We can see no good reason why Pittsburg should not increase its capacity, as our railroad connection with the oil regions is now complete and abundantly able to transport all the raw material required by us. In addition to this, there is still a considerable quantity comes by water, although this route is being abandoned on account of the risk attending it.

Our proximity to the sections of country from which most of the timber for barrels is furnished, and the use of water communication for the same are much in our favor. Fuel, of course, is in constant and inexhaustible supply. The old clamor of a want of a competing line to the sea-board is not now insisted on, the completion of the Connellsville Railroad having supplied that deficiency. We can, therefore, see no reason why Pittsburg should not hereafter furnish more of this valuable article than in the past years. Everything is in our favor, and we shall look for a much larger business in 1871 and 1872 than ever before, thus placing Pittsburg again at the head of the list as a manufacturer of refined petroleum.

A St. Landry Ranche.

The following is from the Opelousas *Journal:*

"It is said that Mr. LASTIE DUPRE, of this parish, owns about 20,000 head of cattle, ranging over the greater part of South-western Louisiana, from Bayou Teche on the east to the Sabine river on the west, and from Bayou Chicot on the north to the Gulf on the south. His principal vacherie is on the Bayou Nezpique, about thirty or more miles west of Opelousas, on the line between this parish and Calcasieu. His agent or stock-keeper, residing at this vacherie, is a colored man, who has been in his employ for many years, and in whose honesty and ability he has implicit confidence. The colored man is said to be worth about fifteen thousand dollars, made in Mr. DUPRE's service. From this stock of cattle between two and three thousand calves are branded every year. The stock-keeper is compensated for his services at the rate of fifty cents in silver for each calf branded, and this is the greatest or only expense incurred in raising the cattle. The entire stock are not worth less than $200,000. The annual revenue derived from the yearly increase cannot be less than $15,000, clear of all expenses—it is probably much more. Mr. DUPRE, like many others, lost a large fortune by the war, in other property; but this stock of cattle has kept him rich. And no man better deserves his good fortune, which is simply the result of his industry and good management, than he: for no man is more honest, and few as kind-hearted, charitable and willing to relieve the suffering, as Mr. LASTIE DUPRE."

A Test Applied in Good Season.

The enforcement of the law for the testing of iron beams and girders has led to an important discovery. On First-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, is a row of buildings, partially completed. The design was to have the yards for these buildings on the top of them, because they could not be located where yards usually are put except with great expense. To within five feet of the rear of the buildings there is high rock. The whole number of beams to be used was about 110, of which 60 had been delivered when the Inspector came along.

The span of each beam was nineteen feet in the clean. When the test was made it was first observed that the safe weight of the first beam tested—and one of the best of all the others—was marked four and a half tons. The breaking weight of the beam was found to be fourteen tons, and it is understood that it was intended to load it, in common with the other 109 beams, to within two tons of all it could have borne without breaking. One beam, undergoing test, deflected three inches. It was a selected beam. According to the decision of the Superintendent of Buildings the maximum load of cast-iron girders must never exceed one-third of the safe weight which they will sustain. Consequently the beams cannot be used in the row of buildings referred to, unless intermediate supports are provided.

EXAMINING THE DRUGGISTS.

The Process Through Which Candidates Must Pass—Loud Protests from the Clerks and their Employers.

There is latent excitement among the druggists and their clerks. The new Board appointed to issue licenses have issued their circular. The examinations will commence today. The Board has fitted up one wing of the President's office and private residence, No. 227 Fourth-avenue. On entering, the visitor confronts the Secretary—LOUIS G. BRANDA—who has a room to himself. Behind are two small rooms for the examination in practical pharmacy and official botany by THEOBALD FROHWEIN. Each candidate for a license to put up prescriptions will first be handed a prescription, and, if it is thought that he does not possess a thorough knowledge of his business, he will be required to put up a prescription practically. Then he will pass into the department of *materia medica*, where he will be examined as to his experience practically in distinguishing one drug from another where there are two of them which look somewhat alike. Not only must he be able to tell the one from the other, but he must also be able to tell the effect of each on the system. Cases have occurred where a prescription has been made out in part composed of medicine made from a seed, and as another seed looked like the one prescribed, the prescription clerk compounded an article applicable to the regulation of the arterial flow of the blood instead of the proper medicine, which was prescribed for the cure of rheumatism. It is to prevent such a blunder as the one here illustrated that the examination of the candidate will be conducted, with a view to ascertaining his knowledge of the effect on the system of different drugs and their appearance respectively.

The third department will be under the charge of C. M. O'LEARY. His specialty will be to ascertain how far the candidate is versed in a knowledge of Latin. The fourth department, under R. OGDEN DOREMUS, will be confined to chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, and tests of the quality of drugs. All the costly apparatus with which Prof. DOREMUS has been making experiments for many years past will be brought into requisition, from time to time, according to the extent of the examinations.

Under a law passed in 1839, no one could put up a prescription who had not obtained the proper degree to do so from some college of pharmacy, and for every violation of the law a fine of $50 was to be imposed, $25 of which was to be handed over to the informer as compensation for his services. The remainder of the money was to go to the New-York Dispensary, but as such an institution did not then exist, it was therefore officially declared by one of the law officers of the City that the law was illegal, and hence it was not enforced.

Among the druggists there are some who claim that as they have diplomas or certificates of their pharmaceutical attainments, legally they are not required to pay $30 for a license. Then again, as to their clerks: They are giving them now $600 a year salary, on an average. It is feared that when the clerks are reduced in number in consequence of having to pass an examination and pay $10 for a license, they will demand more pay than they do now, which will largely increase the expenses of the druggists. It is to avoid this that some employers are openly arrayed in opposition to the contemplated proceedings of the Board.

One of the large dealers in medical books was yesterday conversing with one of the members of the Board, when he incidentally remarked that he never before had such a rush at his establishment for the books which are used by druggists for obtaining the wide range of information which rightly they should possess, not to err in putting up a prescription.

The pay of the members of the Board will be $2,500 each per annum. All in excess of their salary and expense accruing from the $30 for each druggist's license, and the $10 for each prescription clerk's license, passes into the custody of the Controller of the City's finances.

The Eight-Hour Law—Proposed Working Men's Demonstration.

An important meeting of delegates from nearly all of the trades-unions in this City was held last evening at Demilt Hall for the purpose of commencing an agitation in favor of the rigid enforcement of the Eight-hour law. The Chair was occupied by Mr. ARTHUR CRUM, Mr. T. J. HAGAN acting as Secretary. Mr. JESSUP, President of the Working Men's Union, was present, accompanied by several prominent members, and the prestige of the Union was pledged to the movement. After several of those present had expressed their views, it was unanimously resolved to make arrangements for holding a parade and indignation mass-meeting of the working men of the City to give expression to their feelings in reference to the non-enforcement of the law, and to demand that it remain no longer a dead-letter. Visiting committees were appointed to attend the meetings of every trade organization in the City for the purpose of securing their co-operation in the movement. The contemplated demonstration will take place sometime in September. Another meeting to further the arrangements will be held at Demilt Hall on Saturday.

A Man Stabbed in Newark.

THOMAS SMITH, aged twenty-three, living in Nutman-street, Newark, was stabbed last evening, by a lad named JOHN MCKENNA, alias "Chily." The parties met about 7½ o'clock on the Warren-street canal-bridge, and SMITH accused MCKENNA of stealing about $60 worth of clothing from him some time ago. A fight ensued, during which MCKENNA drew a knife, and stabbed SMITH in the right side, between the hip and the lower rib. The wounded man was carried to Dr. RICORD's office, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. HEWLITT. He was then removed to St. Michael's Hospital. The wound was three inches deep, and may prove fatal. MCKENNA was arrested.

A Western Bank Defaulter Apprehended.

JOHN L. MANSFIELD was arrested in this City yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge BLATCHFORD, being charged with conspiring with several persons to defraud the First National Bank of Decatur, Ill. Copies of official papers were sent to the District-Attorney's office, showing that the accused has been indicted by the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, for misapplying, as alleged, the credits of the Bank in making false entries on its books. One of the fraudulent operations tended to show a discount in favor of the bank of $3,700, and $5,000 in favor of O. L. WHEELOCK. MANSFIELD was committed, in default of $5,000, to await a warrant remanding him to Illinois.

The New Irish Regiment.

An adjourned meeting of Irishmen who propose to organize a new regiment, to be known as the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was held last evening at No. 431 East Fifteenth-street. Capt. COONEY presided. The attendance was very small, and, after accepting reports of progress from committees appointed at the previous meeting, an adjournment was had, it being determined to take no further steps until a suitable hall for meetings has been secured.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday JOHN COLEMAN was committed to Blackwell's Island for ten days by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, but was subsequently released on the intercession of his wife. He appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, on a charge of beating his wife, for which he was sentenced to six months' confinement.

An organ-grinder, accompanied by a small trained monkey, who has lately been giving street entertainments in the quietest parts of the City, collects a great many pennies daily. The man plays several comic airs, to which the monkey dances, and beats a tambourine, after which he walks up and down the top of the organ with a small musket, which he carries at the shoulder, and on receiving the order from his master, he presents and snaps a cap. This performance is repeated several times, after which he fixes a small cup to the end of his musket, and solicits pennies from the crowd. This monkey is undoubtedly the best street performer seen in New-York for some time.

A number of gentlemen assembled on board the steamer *Fort Lee*, at Pier No. 43 North River, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing a trial of a new patent fuel composed of ninety-two per cent. of slack coal and eight per cent. of bitumen. The boiler fires were lighted with this substance, and the steam was soon got up, and the party proceeded up the river to the Mount Pleasant Landing, which point is reached in one hour and twelve minutes. Several gentlemen connected with the various ocean steamer lines were on board, and expressed themselves well pleased with the experiment.

The members of the St. Columba Literary Society met last night, in the church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Twenty-fifth-street, and elected the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year: President, BENJAMIN CURRIAN; Vice-President, MICHAEL A. QUINN; Secretary, DENNIS DERRY, (re-elected;) Treasurer, RICHARD H. CASEY, (re-elected,) and JOHN RUFFERTS, Critic. After the election, a debate ensued, the question being, "Are lawyers a benefit, or a curse?" They were voted the latter. Songs and recitations filled up the balance of the evening.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company has discovered another honest conductor in the person of Mr. KIP, who runs car No. 62 in the afternoons. He has returned a number of articles found in the cars, all of which, save a small sum of money picked up on the 2d inst., have been reclaimed by the owners. Some time ago he found a pocket-book containing $30, which he promptly handed to the Superintendent, and on the same day the lady who lost it had the pleasure of recovering it at the Company's office. Let this be an example for all car conductors, everywhere.

In a low, damp cellar at No. 52 Vandam-street, in this City, are an aged couple who, a quarter of a century ago, were possessed of means and hosts of wealthy friends, the man a popular and genial landlord of the then first hotel of New-York, and the wife an accomplished lady moving in our first circles. Mr. WEBSTER, a relative of the great DANIEL, and his wife to-day are in the sorest need, and reach forth their hands for the crumbs that will keep body and soul together.

The head of Second-avenue at Houston-street was once lined on both sides with slaughter-houses. Within a few years a number of fine large brick buildings have taken the place of the old eye-sores. Two floors of the large new building on the corner of First-street will probably be occupied by the Eleventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., as an armory. The Supervisors have signified to the owners of the property their intention to inspect it, with a view to converting it to that use. The Eleventh deserve a good armory.

HENRY JACOBS, keeper of a saloon at No. 107 Greenwich-street, and MICHAEL O'NEILL were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of robbery made by WILHELM OHN, of No. 5 Battery-place, who stated that he was attacked in the saloon of JACOBS and $25 forcibly taken from his possession. Both prisoners were committed in default of $2,500 bail, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance against them.

Several circular clocks are exhibited in the Bowery which have a see-saw on the top, moved by the vibrations of the pendulum. They have recently been imported from Germany, and on the end of the pole is generally a German soldier in the act of attempting to thrust a French soldier at the other end. On one clock is a figure of NAPOLEON, with an umbrella under his arm, being chased by King WILLIAM.

A row-boat, with four persons in it, was run down yesterday afternoon in the East River, nearly opposite One Hundred and sixth-street, by the steamer *Meta*. The party narrowly escaped drowning, but were rescued by several men who were fishing in the neighborhood. The steamer kept on without waiting to see the result of the accident or attempting to succor the parties that she had turned out in the water.

There was a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at their rooms on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last night, but the approaches to their meeting-rooms were closely guarded, and prying eyes and curious ears were not allowed within range of hearing or seeing. The refusal to give any information as to what was going on was very emphatic.

One of the neatest spots in the City, and which is resorted to by scores of sailors from the adjacent docks, is the small park at the foot of Canal-street. It is nicely kept, and the flowers and shrubs are redolent of sweet odors. It is the only place in that neighborhood where the poor can get a glimpse of rural beauties.

CORNELIUS MCGUIRE, a contractor and livery-stable keeper, living at No. 230 East Eighty-fourth-street, was held to bail in $2,000, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of outraging ELLEN GALLEGAN, who is about fifteen years of age. MCGUIRE is a married man.

GEORGE LOCKE and LEWIS MEAD were accused, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, of robbing FRANK ZIMMERMAN of $180 while he was asleep in a saloon in Greenwich-street, and both were committed for trial. The complainant, who lives at Foster Meadow, Long Island, was sent to the House of Detention.

The two piers near Hamilton Ferry, one of which is being constructed by the United States Government, and the other by the Park Commissioners, are rapidly advancing. A number of men are employed on each, and it is stated that they will be completed in about two months.

Yesterday afternoon HALSEY DEFAU, twelve years of age, residing at No. 256 West Thirty-seventh-street, climbed up a tree on Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, after an escaped canary-bird. Losing his hold he fell to the ground, sustaining injuries that soon after resulted in death.

JOHN MULLIGAN, having made a savage attack upon WILLIAM T. KEHOE, a boy living at No. 345 Greenwich-street, whom he flung on the pavement, breaking one of his arms, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republicans (old organization) was held last night in the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street. The only incident worthy of note was the admission of several members who have hitherto voted with the Democratic Party.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad has retired Capt. F. F. HILL, one of their employes, with a life-long pension of $80 per month. The Captain is a very old man, and has been twenty-two years in the Company's service. Instances of this kind are so rare as to be notable.

The West Twentieth-street Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. BEACH, has nearly completed the erection of a fine brick-front Sunday-school house, demanded by the rapid increase of scholars. It covers the entire area of the spacious vacant lot adjoining the church.

"Stationery books and toys for sale" reads a sign in [illegible]-street, near Orchard. The stock of this store, it would seem from the announcement, will always remain in the same place, and is not to be carried away by those who throw pence on the counter.

At No. 505 West Fifty-fifth-street an Inspector found loam, instead of sand, used in making mortar for a new building which is in progress there. The owners of the property were notified not to permit the mortar to be used, under penalty of the law.

JEREMIAH LOONEY, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, while asleep, fell from a third-story window of his residence, No. 16 Hamilton-street, to the sidewalk, and received a fracture of the skull and a severe scalp-wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were sworn in yesterday as Deputy Sheriffs. They are placed on the same footing as the Police of New-York, and are authorized to arrest offenders themselves, without the aid of the Police.

The house on the corner of Seventh-street and Second-avenue is covered with creeping evergreen vines. It is a fresh and most pleasing spectacle, and is much handsomer than any house on the avenue, with the beautiful coat given to it by nature.

The steamer *J. L. Hasbrouck*, one of the daily line of steamers between this City and Poughkeepsie, while landing an excursion party at Iona Island, Monday noon, struck a sunken rock, breaking every blade of her screw, rendering her helpless.

Information was received in this City, yesterday, that Justice DOWLING will leave Liverpool, on his return home, on Wednesday next. He will therefore be again on duty at the Tombs during the latter part of the first week in August.

ADOLPH NOLL, of Westlow, Long Island, while at work, yesterday, at the corner of Church and Thomas streets, had his right leg crushed by a large piece of timber falling on him. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The statement that the Elevated Railway has ceased to run regular trains is erroneous. Ten trains run each way daily, the first starting from Dey-street at 7:40 A. M., and from Twenty-ninth-street on the return at 8:20 A. M.

A dentist in the Bowery exhibits a model of a human skull in wax, to which is affixed a complete set of teeth, attached to which are imitation nerves made of the intestines of the reindeer, and afterward painted.

Velocipedestrianism is prohibited in Washington-square by order of the Commissioners. The bipeds and bicycles have reappeared on the wooden roadway pavement on the north side of the square.

MACE and COBURN met yesterday, and agreed to bruise each other for a consideration of $2,500 a side, on Nov. 30 next, at some place yet to be named, within 100 miles of New-Orleans.

The delivery of the Belgian pavement for use in Ninth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, and also from Broadway to the Fourth-avenue on Astor-place, was commenced yesterday.

The alteration of the property, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, formerly the residence of R. K. HAIGHT, is made for the purpose of converting it into a French tenement.

During an altercation yesterday between JACOB STEWART, of No. 34 Thompson-street, and WM. HENRY, of No. 59 Sullivan-street, the former stabbed the latter. The assailant was arrested.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department are requiring the use in business establishments, in some instances of globes, and in others of tin shades, to prevent accidental fires.

Judge BILLINGS, of New-Orleans, Commodore MCKINSTRY, of the United States Navy, and Hon. WILLIAM MCPHERSON, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

It will probably be a week before the process of smelting will be resumed at the Assay office. The officials say that the sulphurous fumes from the chimney, which were the subject of such frequent complaint, and which caused the health authorities to bring about a suspension of the smelting, arose from the condenser being out of order. The condenser is now being thoroughly repaired.

Last evening at 6 o'clock an unknown colored lad fell from the second floor of No. 26 South-street, through the hatchway to the cellar, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Owing to the large increase of visitors, the number of the exceedingly comfortable settees in Washington-square, for their accommodation, has been increased.

Mr. K. SCHLOZER, the new German Minister at Washington, and Count ARRY, Secretary of the German Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

HARRY LESLIE, the celebrated wire walker, arrived in this City yesterday. Parties are negotiating with him for an appearance at Jones' Woods.

A Sixth-avenue store exhibits an effigy of Col. JAMES FISK attired in the suit of old clothes loaned him by a laborer on the day of the riot.

Onions are sold in the streets of the City for a mere song. Suburban agriculturists seem to have lost by the article this year.

A violin is exhibited in a noted music-store which is said to have been constructed in the year 1690. Its price is $1,450.

Gen. ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, and Hon. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. W. KENDALL, M. C. Nevada, and Commander C. H. STOCKTON, of U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. DAVID HUNTER and Capt EDWARD H. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. S. ALLEN, of Chicago, and Hon. PHILO RUGGLES, New-York, are at the Sturtevant House.

BIERSTADT, the artist, is at Salt Lake City. So is Hon. A. V. STAUT, Ex-Controller of this City.

There is a remarkable exodus of organ-grinders from the City to country places this Summer.

Chief Detective IRVING arrested 107 armed men on the day of the riot, and locked them up.

Señor GARCIA, the Argentine Minister to Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

A son of BALFE, the composer, drives an express-wagon in this City.

Gen. R. S. FOSTER, of Indiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary of War BELKNAP is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. W. RICE, of Washington, is at the Grand Hotel.

Music at Tompkins-square at 5½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The new Fulton ferry-house, which has been in process of construction for the past two months, is now nearly completed, and will probably be occupied within the next three weeks. The structure, although composed entirely of wood, is of a decidedly substantial character. On top is to be an observatory ninety-five feet high.

On Sunday afternoon a fine large dog ran out of a grocery-store kept by G. SCHNEIDER, in Richardson-street, Williamsburg, all on fire. The poor creature had been steeped in kerosene-oil and then set fire to. Its cries were terrible. A Police officer afterward shot the dog. SCHNEIDER denies all knowledge of the barbarous cruelty, although it is stated that he alone was in the store at the time the dog rushed out. Steps are being taken to prosecute him.

ABRAHAM NOLAN, one of the most notorious of the illicit whisky men in the Fifth Ward, was arrested, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued on the 20th of last May. He was captured in his house, on Bridge-street, near York.

WILLIAM DUFFY, a car-driver on the Myrtle-avenue line, had his upper jaw broken last evening, by being kicked by one of the horses while changing his team, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Broadway.

The boiler of the American Fertilizing Company, at No. 188 Marshall-street, exploded yesterday afternoon, and caused considerable damage to the building. Fortunately no person was injured.

President CORBOY, of the Excise Board, has officially requested the Police Commissioners to co-operate with the Excise Commissioners in closing the liquor-stores on Sunday.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of WM. DUGAN, at No. 273 Van Buren-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $250. Insured for $1,500.

JAMES LAFFERTY, of No 65 Tallman-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday morning, by Justice WALSH, for beating his wife.

LONG ISLAND.

A party of shark-fishers left Williamsburg early yesterday morning, on the South-side Railroad for Rockaway, to indulge in a day's sport at that place. Three steel hooks about a foot long, and as many rolls of fine manilla sash-cord, comprised their equipments. After securing a good sail-boat, they pulled off into deep water and prepared for action, but up to noon their efforts were unavailing.

Yesterday, Justice LAWRENCE, of Flushing, fined a New-York coachman $10, and gave him the privilege of working it out in the County Jail. He was arrested for reckless driving in the streets and on the side-walks of the village, being drunk at the time. Finally, falling off the box, the horses ran away and were caught opposite HUNT's stable. Until the man was arrested there was much excitement in the village.

D. C. WINSLOW, of Brooklyn, Register in Bankruptcy, held Court at Riverhead last week to hear claims against GEO. W. HOWELL, of that place, lately adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. A large number of creditors were present, Mr. A. T. TERRELL being selected as assignee. Ex-Judge MILLER, counsel for HOWELL, moved to reject claims to the amount of $5,000 on the ground of usury. The Register reserved his decision.

At the second annual Harvest Home festival, which is to be held at Crosberon's Bayside House on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, a fine quadrille band, consisting of some two dozen instruments, will furnish the music.

GEORGE DOWLING and F. PEIRCE were instantly killed, yesterday, at Rockaway, by being thrown from a wagon.

The cells of Flushing Village were full on Sunday night.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday afternoon, near Fort Wadsworth, Mrs. DE COSTER was drowned while bathing. She resided at No. 461 Sixth-avenue, New-York. The body has not been recovered.

A base-ball match was played on the flats at Stapleton on Saturday, between the Oceolas and Bluebirds, both of Stapleton. The latter won.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of the late JOSEPH F. BERG took place yesterday at New-Brunswick. The College faculty, with a number of the Seminary and College students who were in town during vacation, followed the body from the house to the church, where the funeral sermon was preached by President CAMPBELL. The body was removed to Philadelphia for interment.

BENJAMIN R. HAINES, of Orange, New-Jersey, was arrested in the waiting-room of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Hoboken, yesterday morning, for refusing to comply with the rules prohibiting smoking, when requested to do so by the Ferry-master. He was taken to the Police Court, and, upon the plea of ignorance of the rule, the Judge let him off with a reprimand, and assured him that the next time he would be fined.

The funeral of Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON took place at New-Brunswick yesterday. This lady, who was eighty years old, was the wife of Col. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, son of the lamented statesman of the same name, who was killed by AARON BURR. Her husband was at one time Consul at Havana. Mrs. HAMILTON was a niece of President MONROE.

JOHN REILLEY, a driver in the employment of B. N. CRANE, while returning from a funeral at Weehawken, on Sunday night, fell from his coach and was killed. The driver was asleep and was thrown out by the jolt in a rut, striking upon his head and dying in a few moments. He leaves a family.

The Jersey City Board of Finance held a special meeting yesterday, when it was stated that the city account had been overdrawn $91,000. The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $200,000 until the 20th of December, in anticipation of the collection of taxes.

A German, who was too badly intoxicated to give his name, created considerable disturbance in Newark-street, Hoboken, last evening. He was very disorderly and it took three officers to secure him. He succeeded in knocking down and considerably injuring one officer.

A sad case of death and destitution has occurred at Newark. J. P. DUNNING, who was injured by being run over by a horse-car, died on Sunday night. His wife died during the previous week, and a family of small children has been left in an utterly destitute condition.

PETER MCCANN was arrested last evening by Detective FISCHER and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of being accessory to making away with his daughter, eighteen years old, who has been missing since July 1.

The Board of Assessors for Essex County met yesterday to determine the basis of taxation for the present year. The number of voters in the county is 24,386, and the property valuation is $111,742,000. This is an increase in voters of 1,752, and in valuation of $16,000,000, over 1870. The number of voters in Newark is 17,312, and the property is assessed at $83,000,000.

The Lippiatt silver-platers' war, which some time ago occasioned considerable notice in the newspapers, has resulted in the closing of the works and the discharge of the employes.

RICHARD HENNESSEY, who was suspected of having been concerned some time ago in the robbery of HORACE PRICE, in CAHILL's saloon, was arrested yesterday by Detective CONNOLLY.

WM. TOWNSEND was arrested at Jersey City last evening, charged with having embezzled $50 from a gentleman named PIERSON, his employer.

A sweepstakes tub-race will take place from the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, to-morrow evening. Four contestants are announced.

The Board of Assessors for Union County value the property of the county at $26,861,000. There are 3,363 voters.

The internal revenue receipts for the Fourth District, last month, were $257,479.

Army and Navy Record.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Paymaster Lyon has been detached from the steamer *Worcester* and ordered to settle his accounts. Paymaster Richard Washington has been ordered to the *Worcester*. Lieut. Meyer has been detached from the *Terror* and granted leave of absence for sickness.

[Advertisement.]

The number of people going to "Yurrup" this season is astonishing. It is consoling to those who can't make the trip to know that they can make another pleasant and comparatively inexpensive one, and without the danger of being sea-sick—we mean the trip to KNOX's, corner Broadway and Fulton-street—and always look better on their return than when they went. KNOX is a magician who renews our youth with his superb tiles.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	July 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Deutschland	July 27	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	July 29	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash'n.	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 27	New-York	V. Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Hamburg and Cherbourg, by the *Hammonia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for St. Thomas and Brazil.—Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. Salazar, Mr. Larrasabal, Wm. Grange, Ottaman Consul, E. Hardt, Francisco Rivera, A. Cassard, W. F. Rowland, Walter N. Mills, Thomas Mills, Francisco Cantero, Hugo Keberlein, Mr. Cadmus, Mr. Osborn, Geo. Nathan, wife and 2 children, Henry Nathan, Mrs. Florence Phillips, R. Depau, B. Degage, C. A. Barrelli, Mr. Laurenso, Henrique Vieira, Antonio Pires, Antonio Mendes, Antonio Franco, A. Bertochy, C. Schmidt, Jose Carreia, Jose Carreia, Jr., L. Reynal, Crofts F. Hartt, O. A. Derby, Mrs. Isabella Tambucha.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:40	Sun sets....7:28	Moon sets....11:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:50	Gov. Island..1:39	Hell Gate....3:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., C. K. Garrison; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley.

Ships Robert C. Winthrop, Powers, Cronstadt, J. Atkins & Co.; Semiramis, Gerrish, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Wm. Frothingham, Gordon, Quebec, Heney & Parker; Annie Bingal, (Br.,) Cann, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Lavinia, Davis, Cork for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Chief, Harding, Trieste, V. H. Brown; Isperanza, (Nor.,) Nielson, Gloucester, Eng., Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Emma, (Br.,) Forbes, Aspinwall, J. J. Whitney & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Letson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Martha, Cassidy, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schrs M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; J. Mettler, Clemmens, Providence; Lucy, Mahlman, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons & Co.; Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Newburyport, B. J. Wenburg; Cinderella, Lewis, New-Haven; T. A. Ward, Sprague, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson.

Sloop Unity, Dayton, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; will load for Cronstadt.

Bark Alcyone, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Batavia Jan. 28, Padang March 15 and St. Helena June 2, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 1, and crossed the equator June 17, in lon. 37 30; had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 13 ds., during which lost an entire suit of sails.

Bark Hiawatha, (N. G.,) Umness, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) McAlmon, Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Volant, (of Arichat,) Gannion, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Mary Lymburner, (of Bangor,) Lanal, Barbadoes 19 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Emily Curtis, (of Bangor,) Barber, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativa & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. A. Brooks, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Howard, (of Hantsport, N. S.,) Hill, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Elisha Baker, Strout, Georges Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. J. L. Holstorm, Kelly, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Utica, Smith, Bangor with lumber to George B. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. P. S. Lindsley, Haskell, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Morelight, Young, Calais, with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Emma, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Flight, Chase, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Harper, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Cobb, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hamburg, Butler, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgia, Parker, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Norton, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Wm. H. Paine, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Goldsmith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marcena Monson, Dayton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cabinet, Lynch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Dening, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Marshon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Amos Falkinburg, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. Viola, Bennett, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. M. McClosky, Crowell, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. R. M. Woolz, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Bolt, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. Wm. B. Loggets, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Twibill, Loughery, New-Haven.

Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Niger, Shaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen P—, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Eliza, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Ellwood, Providence.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. W. J. Ross, Vesey, Virginia.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Southport.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, Somerset.

Schr. J. D. Jarrard, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sam Weller, Norwood, Boston.

Schr. Plow Boy, Reeves, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. Martha Jane, Baker, Brookhaven.

Schr. Senator, Nye, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Milford.

Schr. Ann E. Carll, Parker, Northport.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Burr, Boston.

Schr. Wave, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. Foam, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Hyne, Glover, Fall River.

Schr. Earl, Ferguson, Belfast.

Schr. Iris, Nye, Sandwich.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

Below.

Ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Patten, Liverpool, June 2, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Was spoken July 19 off Nantucket by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Harboth, New-Castle, Eng., June 10, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Was spoken July 20 by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark R. A. Cochran, from Port Johnson; brigs Arthur Eggleso, from Goree; P. M. Tinker, from Arroyo; schr. Ella, from Azua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; brig W. H. Quarks, from New-York; schrs. Walton, from Philadelphia; M. M. Pate, from Boston; My Rover, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 24.—Arr. brig Gambia, from Pernambuco, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—Passed out on the 21st, bark Paladina, for Rio.

Sld. ship E. Cushing, for New-York, and brig Chewan, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 24.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Cld., bark Continental, for New-York, and schr. Robert Caldwell, for Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 23, P. M.—Arr. schrs. J. Ricardo, Gova, from Salem, for Philadelphia; Susan, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Whitney Long and E. H. Turber, from Boston, for Alexandria; Arcola, from Portland, for Hartford; Juno, from Rockland, for New-London; C. S. Dyer, from Franklin, for New-York; Francis Ellen, from St. John, for New-York; White Star, (Br.,) from St. John, for Providence; Volant, from Bangor, for Providence; Onward, from Bangor, for Roslyn, L. I.; Fred. Warren, from Bangor, for Bridgeport; Van Buren, from Calais, for New-Haven; A. Haines, from Calais, for Pawtucket.

Passed by—Schr. Richmond, from New-York, for —. Wind, light, S. W.

July 24.—Arr. schrs. Julia Perry, from Machias, for New-York; Olive Avery and Walter Chall, from Rockland, for New-York; Josie, from Addison, for do.; Transit, from Boston, for do.; Geo. P. Trigg, from Gloucester, for do.; Laura Robinson, from Lynn, for do.; H. S. Billings and Pacific, from Calais, for Providence; William McCobb, from Bangor, for do.; Abby Weld, from do., for New-London; Chilon, from Dresden, Me., for Savannah; Adrienne, from Portland, for Fall River.

Sld. all before reported, excepting schrs. Susan and Laura Robinson.

July 24.—Arr. U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington; brigs Grace Lothrop, from Terceira; Eugenia, from Mayaguez; H. H. McGilvery, from Baltimore; Harp, from Port Johnson.

Returned—ship Golden Fleece, Hervey, for Bombay, put back for repairs, having been on fire, as before reported.

Miscellaneous.

The United States sloops-of-war Constellation and Saratoga, from Halifax, are at anchor in Provincetown Harbor.

Spoken.

May 27, lat. 27 S., lon. 18 E., ship Euroma, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 87 ds. out.

June 4, lat. 15 S., lon. 19 W., ship St. Paul, (of Boston,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth.

July 18, lat. 31 N., lon. 67, schr. Daybreak, hence for Galveston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 24.—The Cunard steam-ship Nemesis, Capt. Lochead, from New-York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown last evening and proceeded.

The Allan line steam-ship Nestorian, from Quebec for Glasgow, was signalled off Moville today.

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TOURISTS' GLASSES IN ALUMINIUM GLASSES FOR YACHTING AND RACING; OPERA-GLASSES.

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SECRET ACCOUNTS

FROM THE

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NEW-YORK TIMES

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